

Observation of CP violation in charm decays at LHCb

**Federico Betti on behalf of the
LHCb Collaboration**

54th Rencontres de Moriond 2019

Electroweak Interactions and Unified Theories Session

21 March 2019



CP violation history

1956
Parity violation

T. D. Lee,
C. N. Yang and
C. S. Wu *et al.*

1964

**Strange particles:
CP violation in K
meson decays**

J. W. Cronin,
V. L. Fitch *et al.*

2001

**Beauty particles:
CP violation in B^0
meson decays**
BaBar and Belle
collaborations

1963

Cabibbo Mixing
N. Cabibbo

1973

The CKM matrix
M. Kobayashi and
T. Maskawa

2019

**Charm particles:
CP violation in D^0
meson decays**
LHCb collaboration

TODAY

- CP violation in the charm sector **not observed** yet
- Charm decays allow CP violation to be probed with an **up-type** quark
- **Complementary** to studies with K and B mesons
- SM predictions difficult to calculate, but small CP asymmetry is expected ($\sim 10^{-4} - 10^{-3}$)

Direct and indirect CP violation

$$A_{CP}(f) = \frac{\Gamma(M \rightarrow f) - \Gamma(\bar{M} \rightarrow \bar{f})}{\Gamma(M \rightarrow f) + \Gamma(\bar{M} \rightarrow \bar{f})}$$

- **Direct CP violation** when $|A_f|^2 \neq |\bar{A}_{\bar{f}}|^2$
- For **oscillating neutral** mesons $|M_{1,2}\rangle = p|M^0\rangle \pm q|\bar{M}^0\rangle$

- CP violation in **mixing** when $|p| \neq |q|$

- CP violation in **interference** between decay and mixing when

$$\arg\left(\frac{q}{p} \frac{\bar{A}_f}{A_f}\right) \neq -\arg\left(\frac{q}{p} \frac{\bar{A}_{\bar{f}}}{A_{\bar{f}}}\right)$$

$$\left| \text{Diagram 1} \right|^2 \neq \left| \text{Diagram 2} \right|^2$$

Diagram 1: A blue line labeled D^0 enters a red vertex, from which two red lines labeled f emerge.

Diagram 2: A green line labeled \bar{D}^0 enters an orange vertex, from which two orange lines labeled \bar{f} emerge.

$$\left| \text{Diagram 3} \right|^2 \neq \left| \text{Diagram 4} \right|^2$$

Diagram 3: A green line labeled \bar{D}^0 enters a blue vertex, followed by a red vertex where a blue line labeled D^0 enters and two red lines labeled f emerge.

Diagram 4: A blue line labeled D^0 enters an orange vertex, preceded by a green vertex where a green line labeled \bar{D}^0 enters and the orange vertex from which two orange lines labeled \bar{f} emerge.

$$x = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{\Gamma} \quad y = \frac{\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2}{2\Gamma} \quad \Gamma = \frac{\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2}{2}$$

Parameter	Avg value (HFLAV 2018) [%]
x	$0.36^{+0.21}_{-0.16}$
y	$0.67^{+0.06}_{-0.13}$

Mixing and CP violation

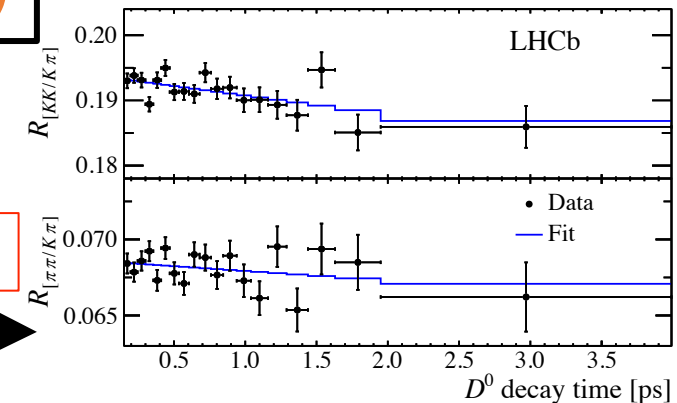
Run 1
(3 fb⁻¹)



- **Measurement of y_{CP} with $D^0 \rightarrow h^+ h^-$**

- $y_{CP} = [0.57 \pm 0.13 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.09 \text{ (syst)}]\%$

- Compatible with and precise as the **World Average** (0.84 ± 0.16)% PRL 122 (2019) 011802



- **Measurement of x_{CP} and Δx with**

$D^0 \rightarrow K_s^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ arXiv:1903.03074

- $x_{CP} = [0.27 \pm 0.16 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.04 \text{ (syst)}]\%$

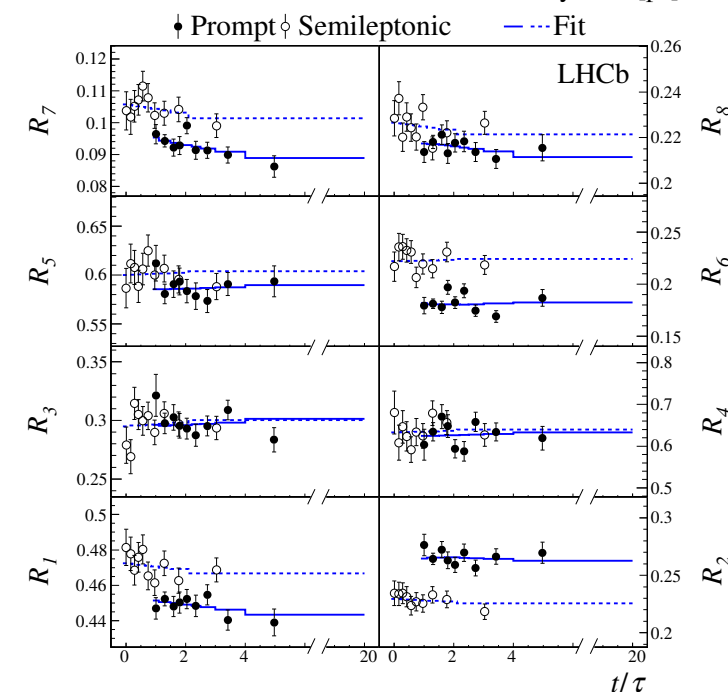
- $\Delta x = [-0.053 \pm 0.070 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.022 \text{ (syst)}]\%$

- **Most precise** determination of x from a single experiment

- Combination with current global knowledge gives

$x > 0$ at more than 3σ

No CP violation observed

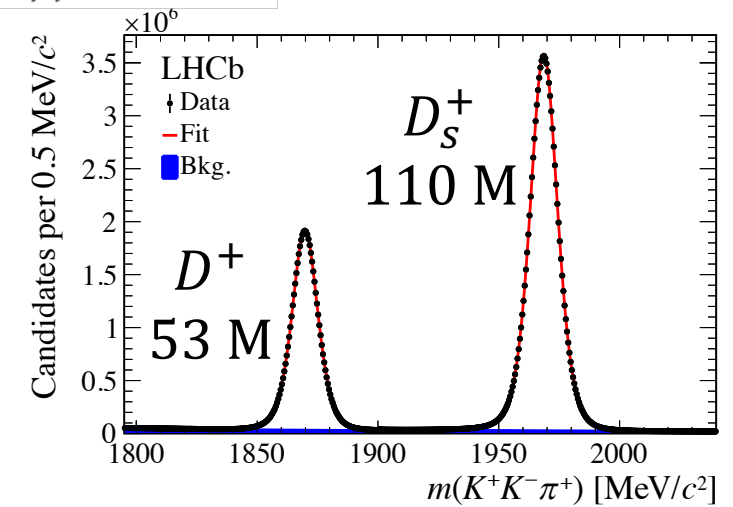
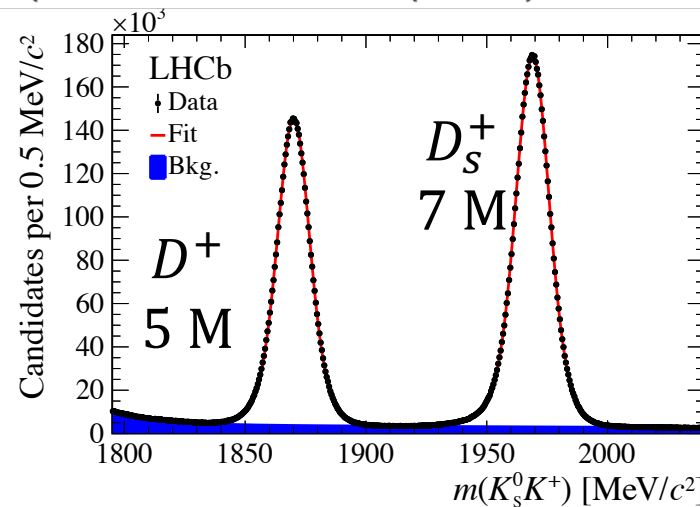
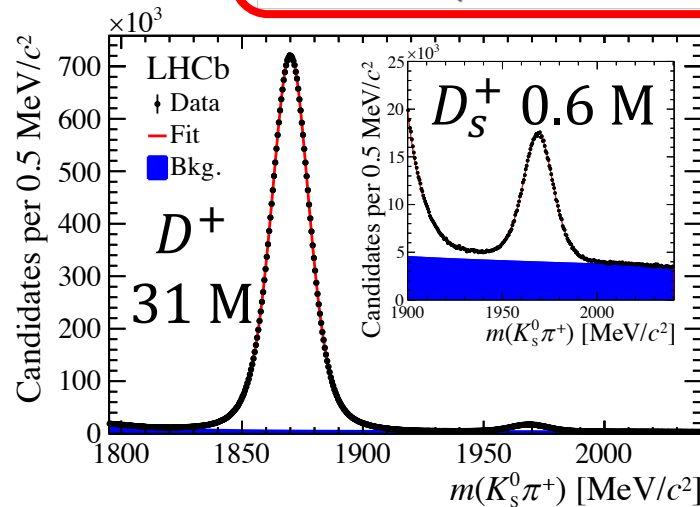


Search for direct CP violation

- A_{CP} in $D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0 \rightarrow$ see talk by Giulia Tuci at YSF
- A_{CP} in $D_s^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+$, $D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+$, $D^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$: [arXiv:1903.01150](https://arxiv.org/abs/1903.01150)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{CP}(D_s^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+) &= (1.3 \pm 1.9 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.5 \text{ (syst)}) \times 10^{-3} \\ \mathcal{A}_{CP}(D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+) &= (-0.09 \pm 0.65 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.48 \text{ (syst)}) \times 10^{-3} \\ \mathcal{A}_{CP}(D^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+) &= (0.05 \pm 0.42 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.29 \text{ (syst)}) \times 10^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

Run 2
(3.8 fb⁻¹)



No CP violation observed

Measurement of ΔA_{CP}

ΔA_{CP} status

$$\Delta A_{CP} \equiv A_{CP}(D^0 \rightarrow K^- K^+) - A_{CP}(D^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+)$$

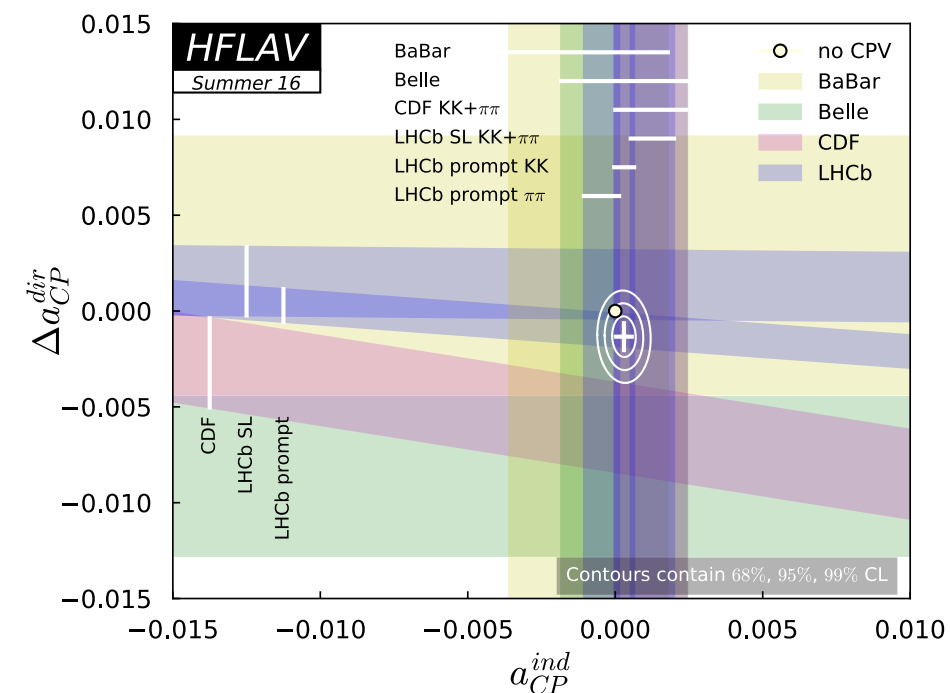
$$\simeq \Delta a_{CP}^{\text{dir}} \left(1 + \frac{\overline{\langle t \rangle}}{\tau(D^0)} y_{CP} \right) + \frac{\Delta \langle t \rangle}{\tau(D^0)} a_{CP}^{\text{ind}}$$

$$\overline{\langle t \rangle} = (\langle t \rangle_{KK} + \langle t \rangle_{\pi\pi})/2$$

$$\Delta t = \langle t \rangle_{KK} - \langle t \rangle_{\pi\pi}$$

- a_{CP}^{ind} mainly constrained by measurements of A_Γ
- ΔA_{CP} mostly sensitive to $\Delta a_{CP}^{\text{dir}}$

Assumption:
 a_{CP} in
decay/mixing
interference is
universal



ΔA_{CP} status

$$\Delta A_{CP} \equiv A_{CP}(D^0 \rightarrow K^- K^+) - A_{CP}(D^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+)$$

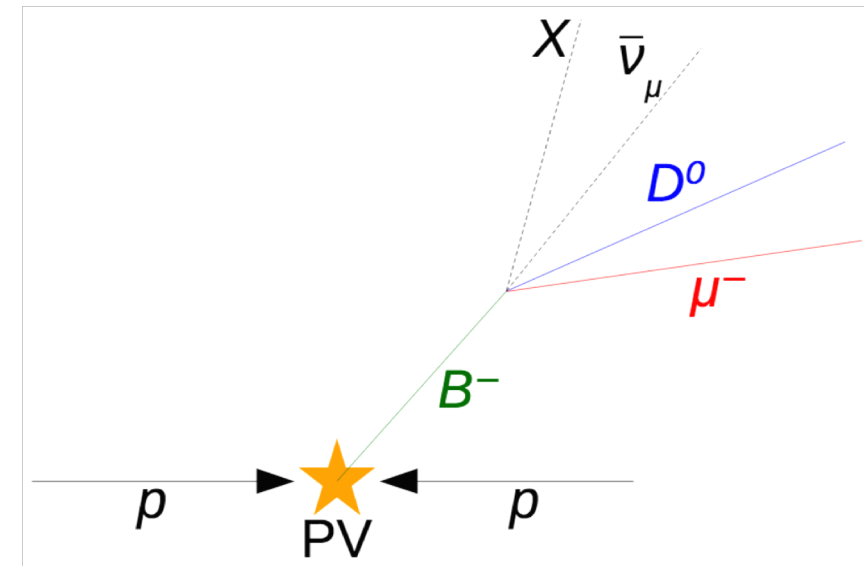
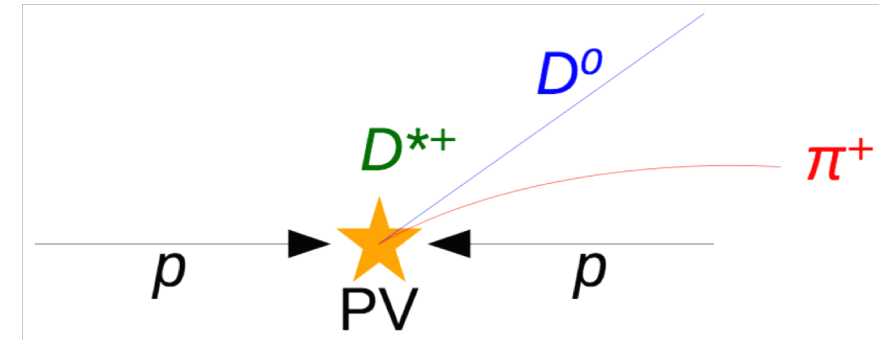
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Assumption:
 a_{CP} in
 decay/mixing
 interference is
 universal

Experiment	ΔA_{CP}	
CDF	$(-62 \pm 21 \pm 10) \times 10^{-4}$	PRL 109 (2012) 111801
BaBar	$(+24 \pm 62 \pm 26) \times 10^{-4}$	PRL 100 (2008) 061803
Belle	$(-87 \pm 41 \pm 6) \times 10^{-4}$	arXiv:1212.1975
LHCb (3.0 fb ⁻¹ , muon-tagged)	$(+14 \pm 16 \pm 8) \times 10^{-4}$	JHEP 07 (2014) 041
LHCb (3.0 fb ⁻¹ , pion-tagged)	$(-10 \pm 8 \pm 3) \times 10^{-4}$	PRL 116 (2016) 191601

- Most **precise** measurements performed by LHCb with Run 1 data
- Today: **NEW** measurement with **full Run 2 (6 fb⁻¹)**

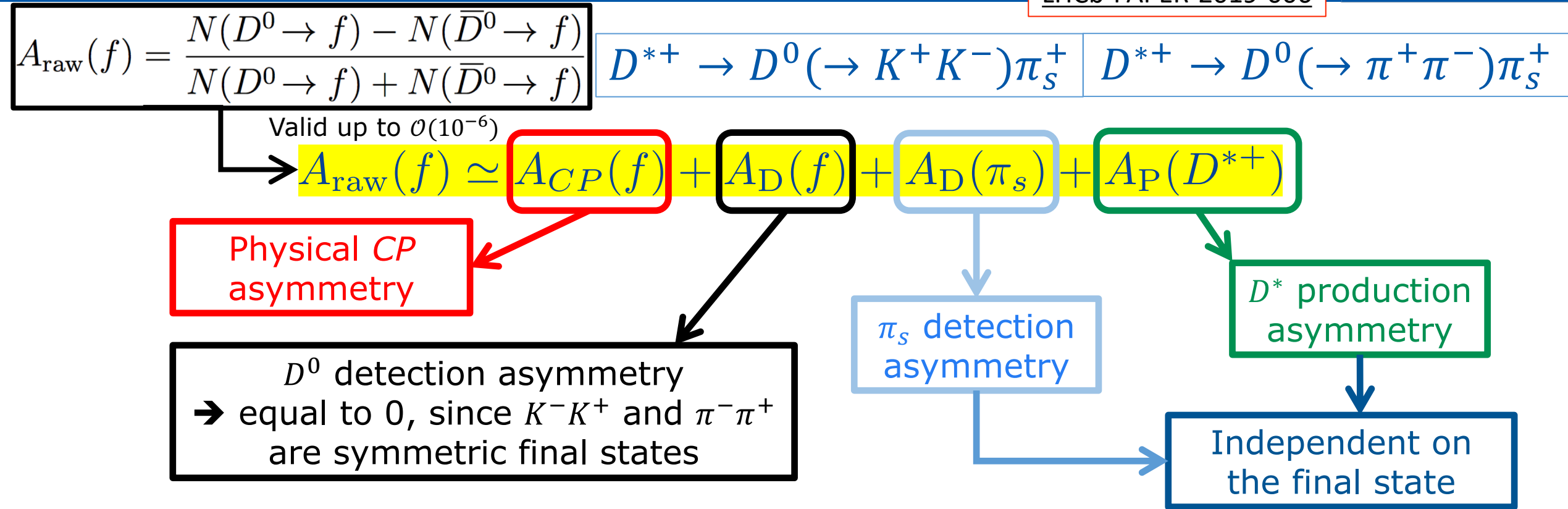
- Look at the **charge** of the accompanying particle
- **Prompt** charm: $D^{*\pm} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^\pm$
 - D^0 points to PV
 - Decay time acceptance
- **Semileptonic** charm: $B \rightarrow D^0 \mu^\pm X$
 - D^0 does not point to PV
 - Access all D^0 decay times
 - Lower yield



Strategy – Prompt tag



LHCb-PAPER-2019-006



If the **kinematics** of the D^{*+} and π_s for the two decay modes are equal

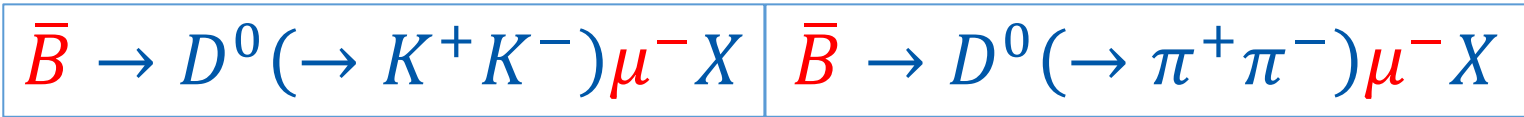
$$\Rightarrow A_{CP}(K^- K^+) - A_{CP}(\pi^- \pi^+) = A_{\text{raw}}(K^- K^+) - A_{\text{raw}}(\pi^- \pi^+)$$

Strategy – SL tag



LHCb-PAPER-2019-006

$$A_{\text{raw}}(f) = \frac{N(D^0 \rightarrow f) - N(\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow f)}{N(D^0 \rightarrow f) + N(\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow f)}$$



Valid up to $\mathcal{O}(10^{-6})$

$$A_{\text{raw}}(f) \simeq A_{CP}(f) + A_D(f) + A_D(\mu^-) + A_P(\bar{B})$$

Physical CP asymmetry

D^0 detection asymmetry
 \rightarrow equal to 0, since $K^- K^+$ and $\pi^- \pi^+$ are symmetric final states

μ^- detection asymmetry

\bar{B} production asymmetry

Independent on the final state

If the **kinematics** of the \bar{B} and μ^- for the two decay modes are equal

$$\Rightarrow A_{CP}(K^- K^+) - A_{CP}(\pi^- \pi^+) = A_{\text{raw}}(K^- K^+) - A_{\text{raw}}(\pi^- \pi^+)$$



- Reconstruction performed online (**Turbo** stream)
- **Requirements** placed on:
 - Quality and PID information of tracks
 - p_T of tracks and D^0
 - D^0 vertex quality
 - IP of D^0
 - $m_{corr} = \sqrt{m(D^0\mu) + p_T'(D^0\mu)} + p_T'(D^0\mu)$ for SL
 - $m(D^0)$ for prompt and $m(D^0\mu)$ for SL
- SL candidates are further filtered with a **MVA** using as input the quality of the vertices, the D^0 flight distance, the IP and p_T of the D^0 decay products

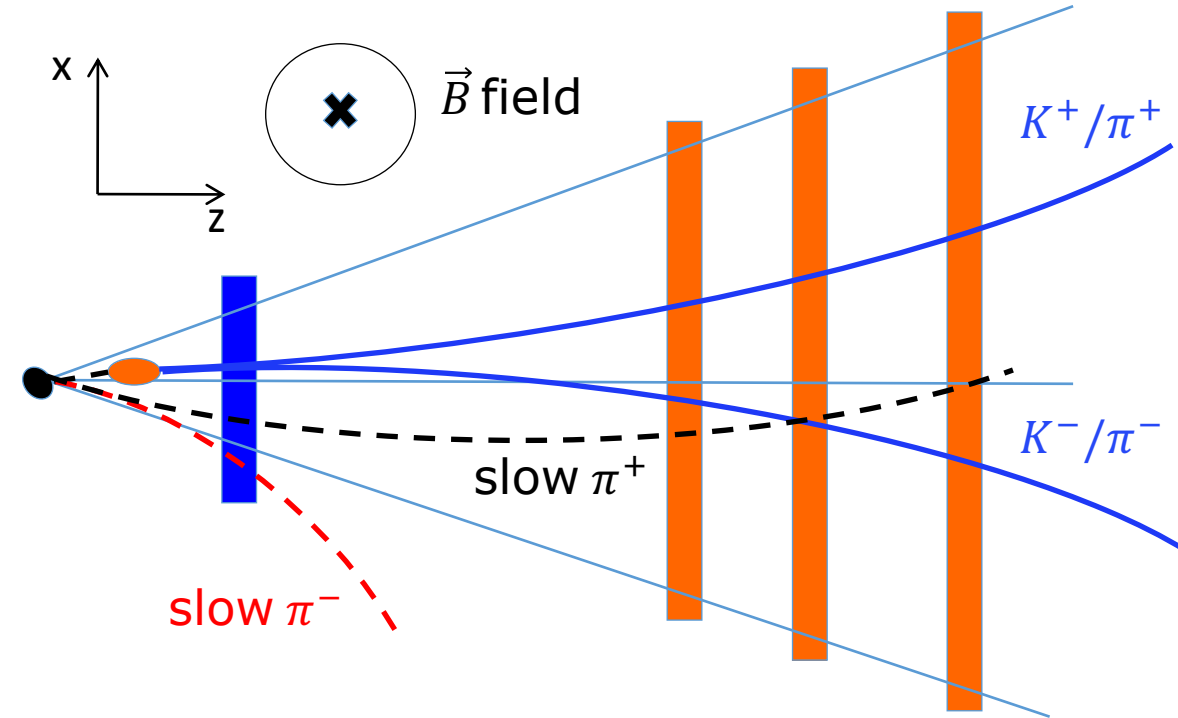
Comput. Phys. Commun. 208 (2016) 35

Fiducial selection



LHCb-PAPER-2019-006

- For some regions of phase space, the soft pion of a specific charge is **kicked out** from the detector acceptance by the magnetic field
- In such regions very large values of the raw asymmetries are found

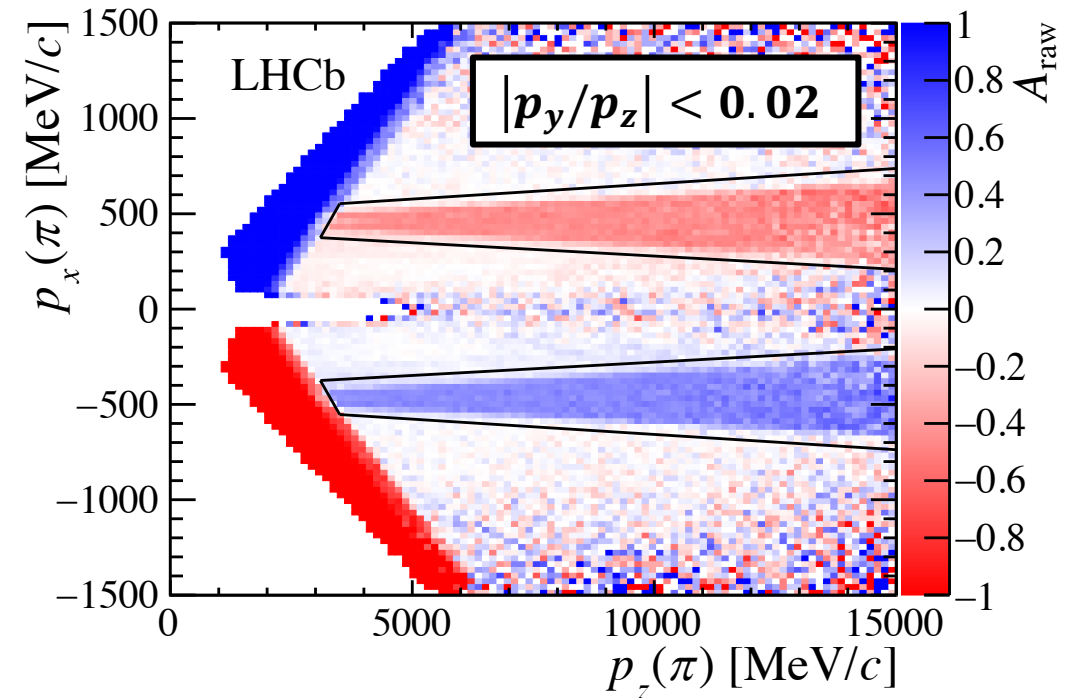
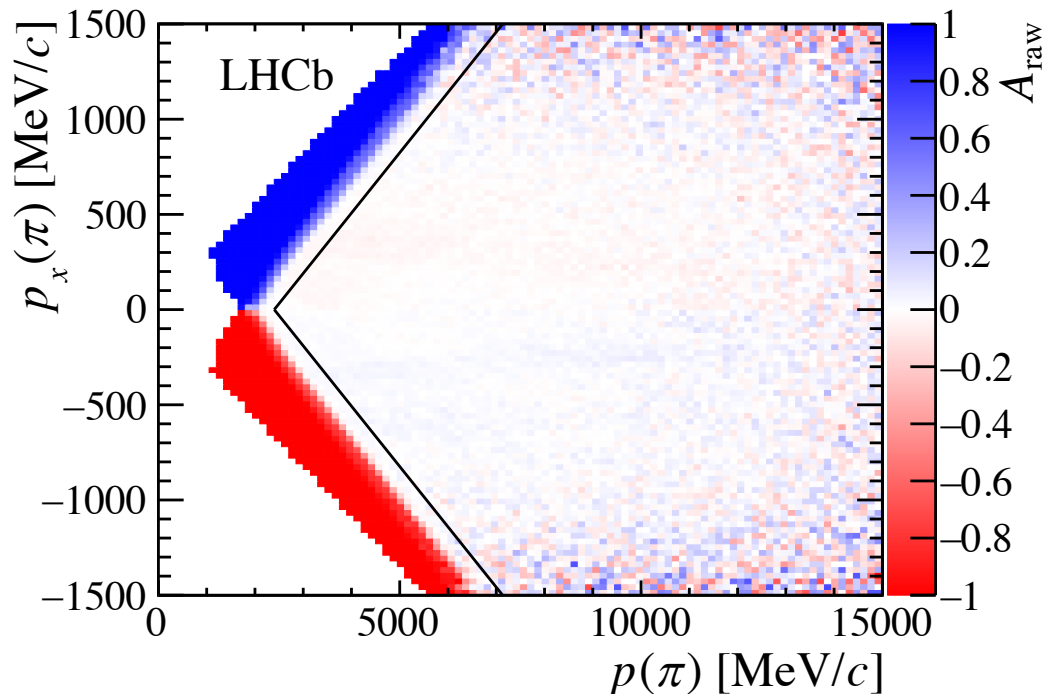


Fiducial selection



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- Remove soft pion kinematic regions when the **raw asymmetry is very high**
- Similarly for the muon in the SL sample



Kinematic weighting



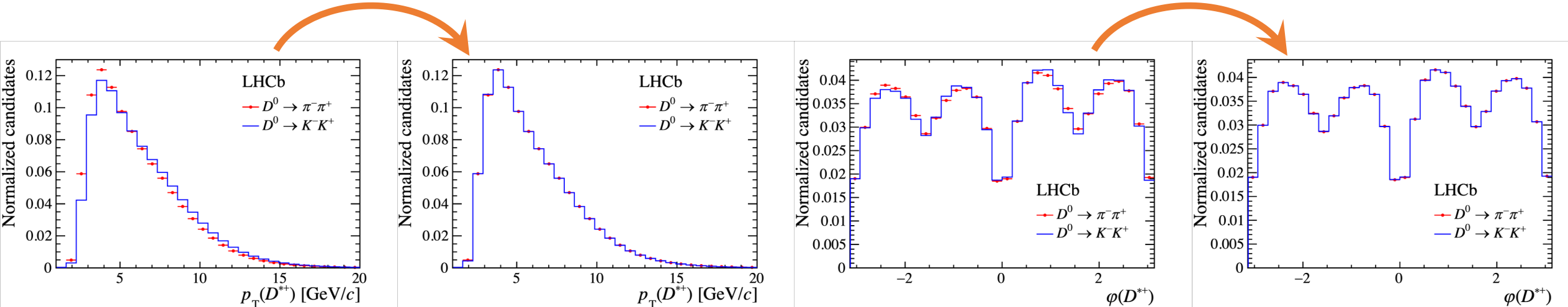
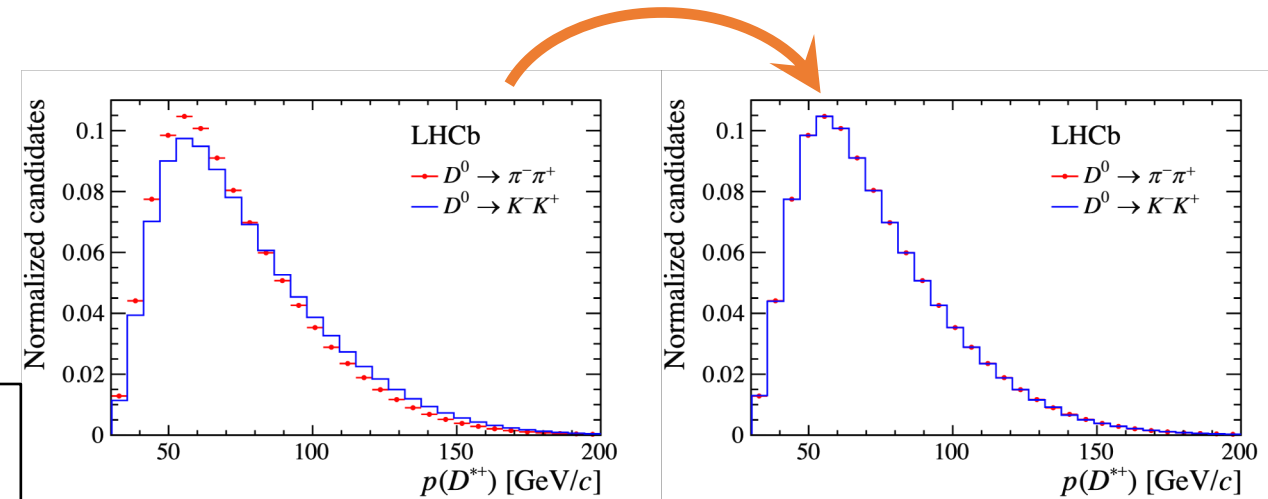
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Weight KK to $\pi\pi$ kinematics:

- **Prompt:** $p_T(D^*), p(D^*), \phi(D^*)$
- **SL:** $p_T(D^0), p(D^0), \phi(D^0)$

Very small change on ΔA_{CP}



Kinematic weighting



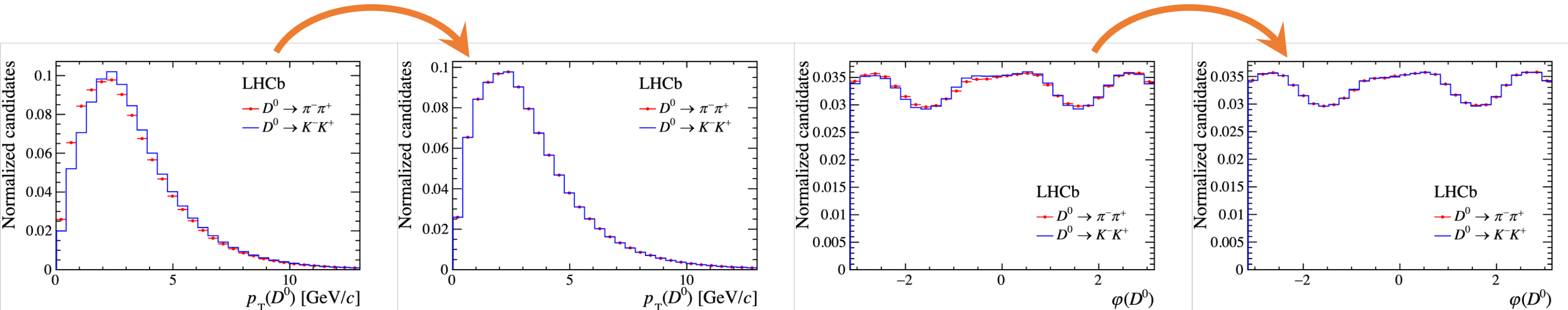
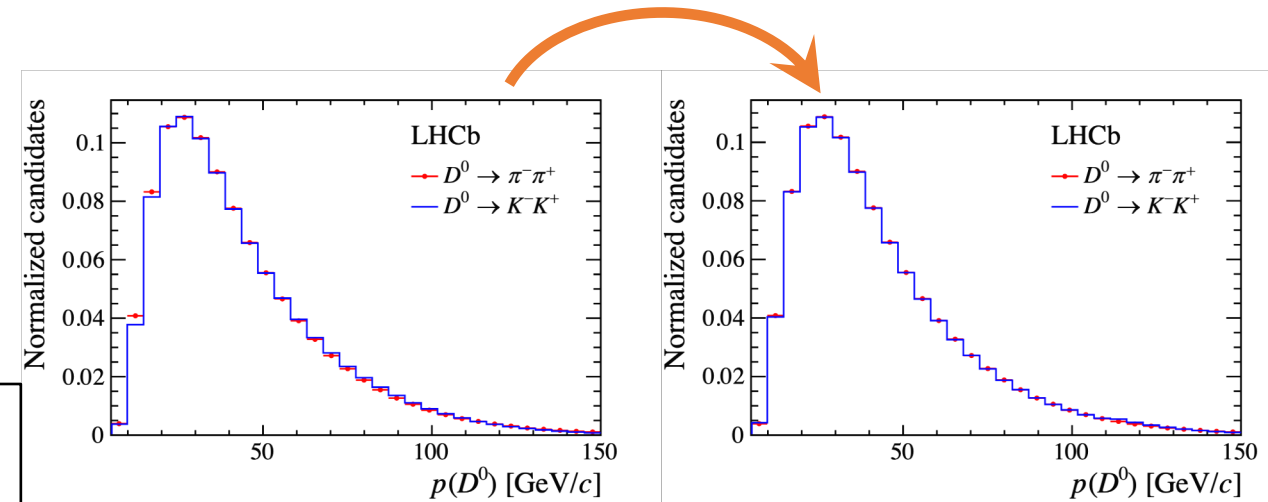
LHCb-PAPER-2019-006



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Very small change on ΔA_{CP}

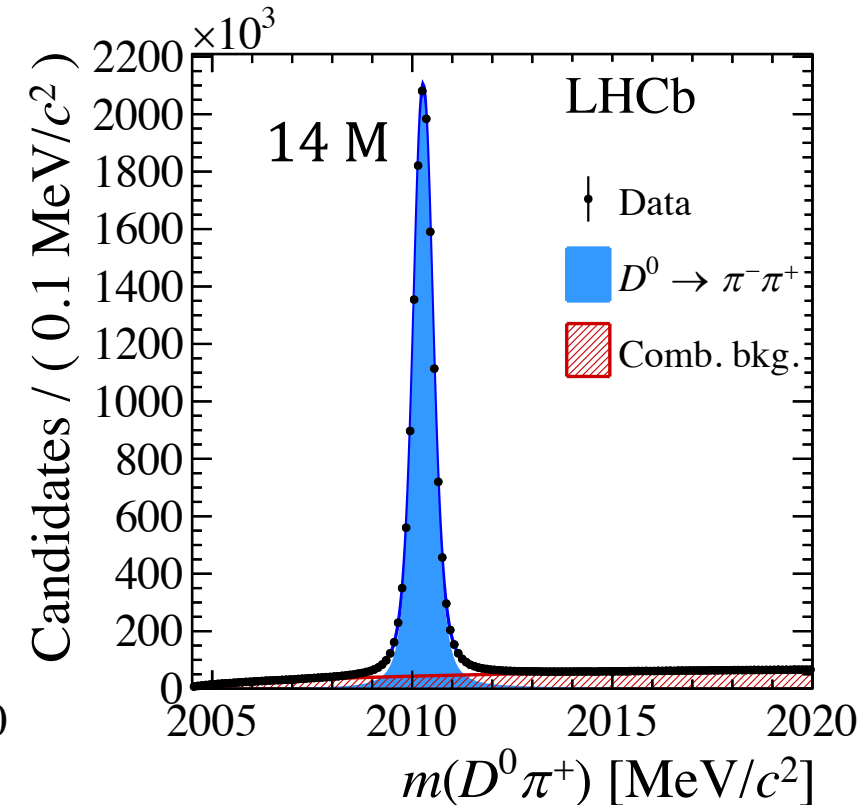
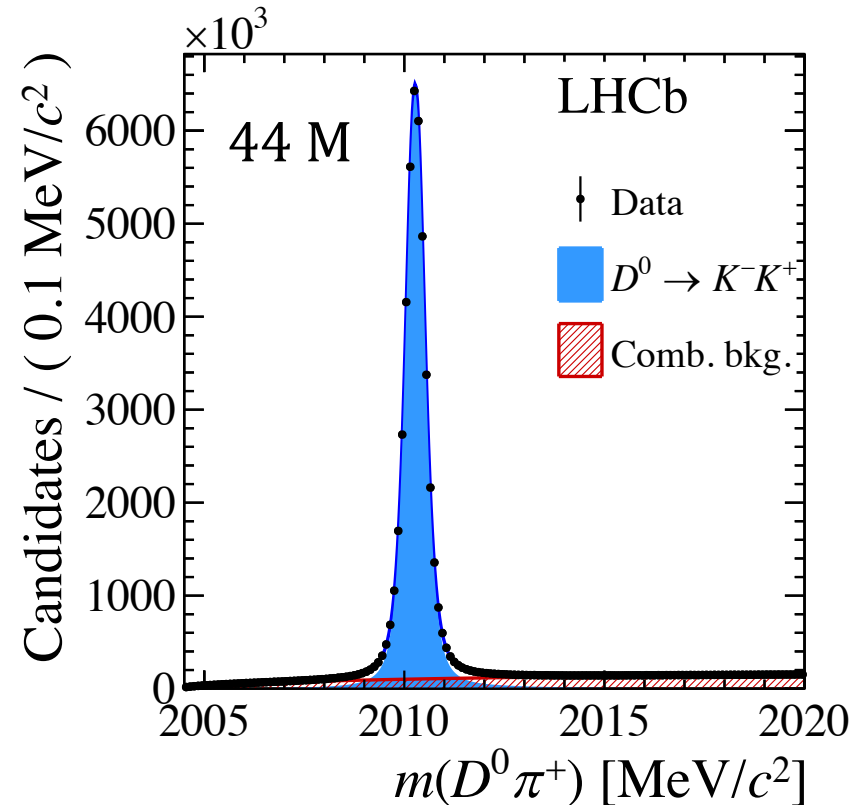


A_{raw} measurement



PROMPT

- Fit $m(D^0\pi)$ distribution
- A_{raw} **parameter** of the fit shared between D^{*+} and D^{*-}
- About **44 million** signal decays for K^-K^+ and **14 million** for $\pi^-\pi^+$

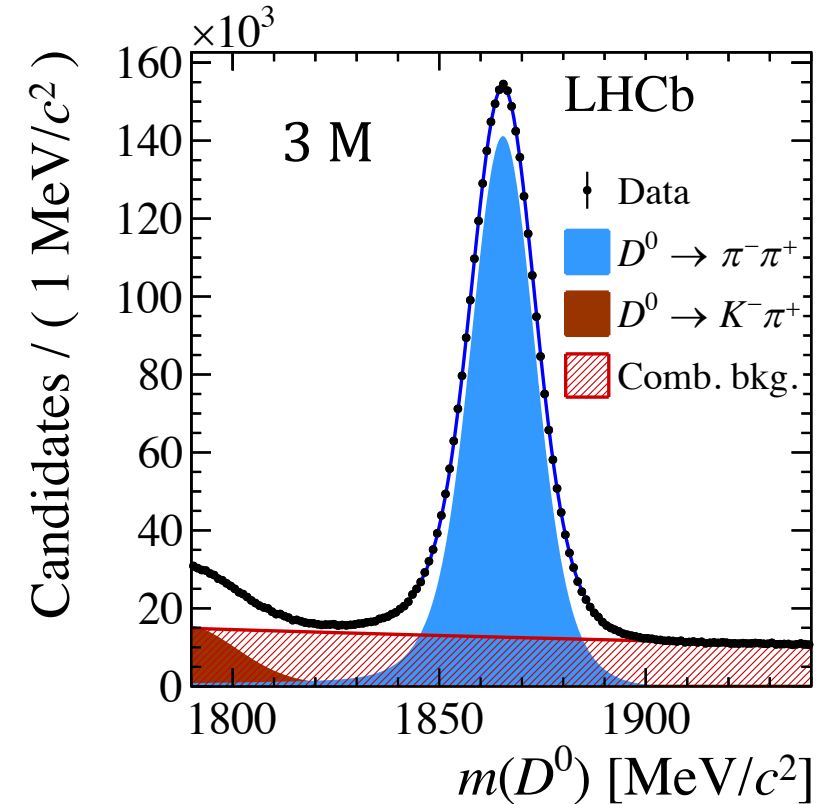
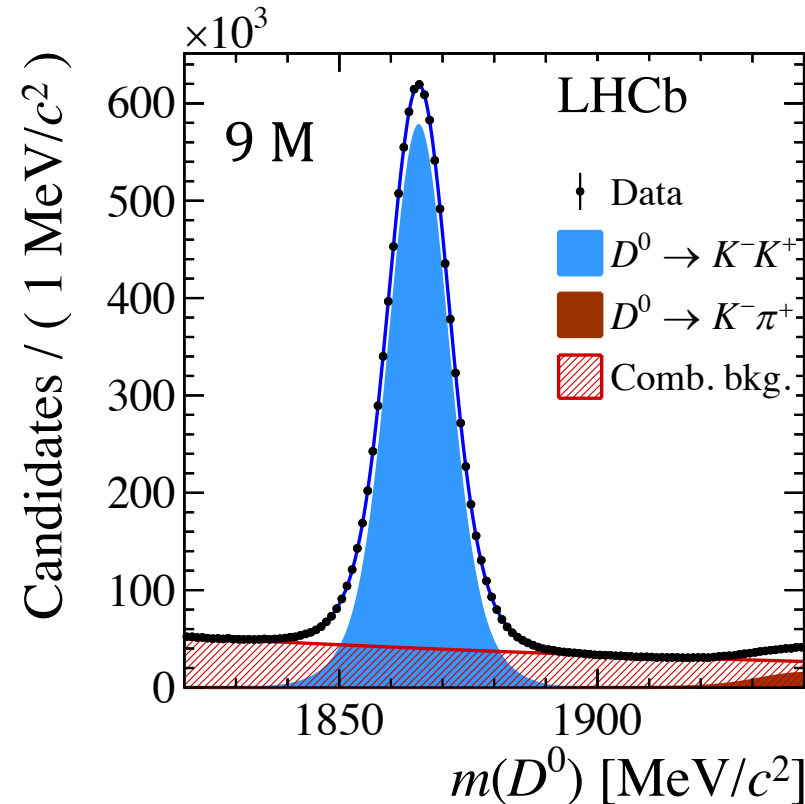


A_{raw} measurement



SL

- Fit $m(D^0)$ distribution
- A_{raw} **parameter** of the fit shared between D^0 and \bar{D}^0
- About **9 million** signal events for K^-K^+ and **3 million** for $\pi^-\pi^+$



Systematic uncertainties



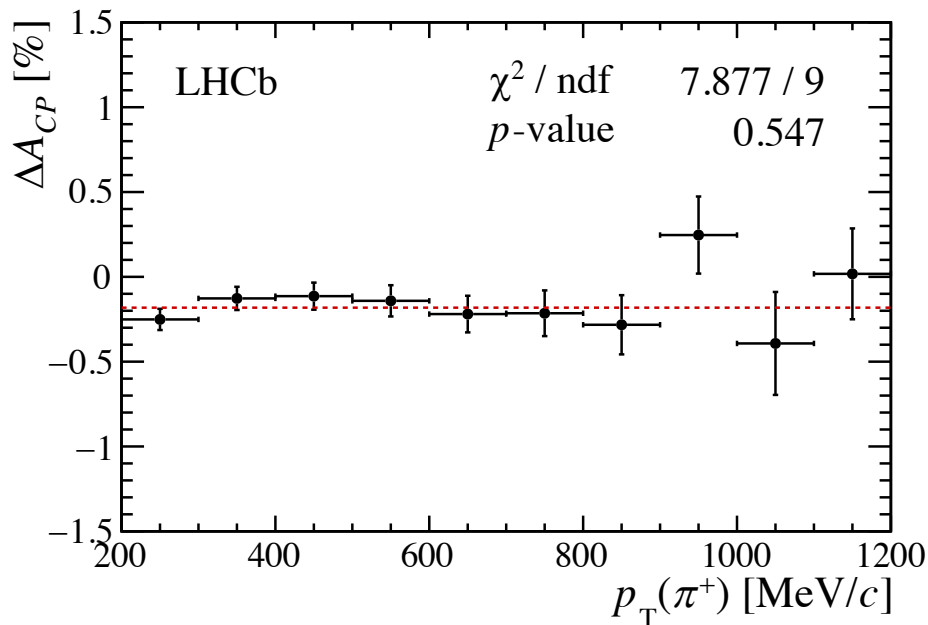
NEW

LHCb-PAPER-2019-006

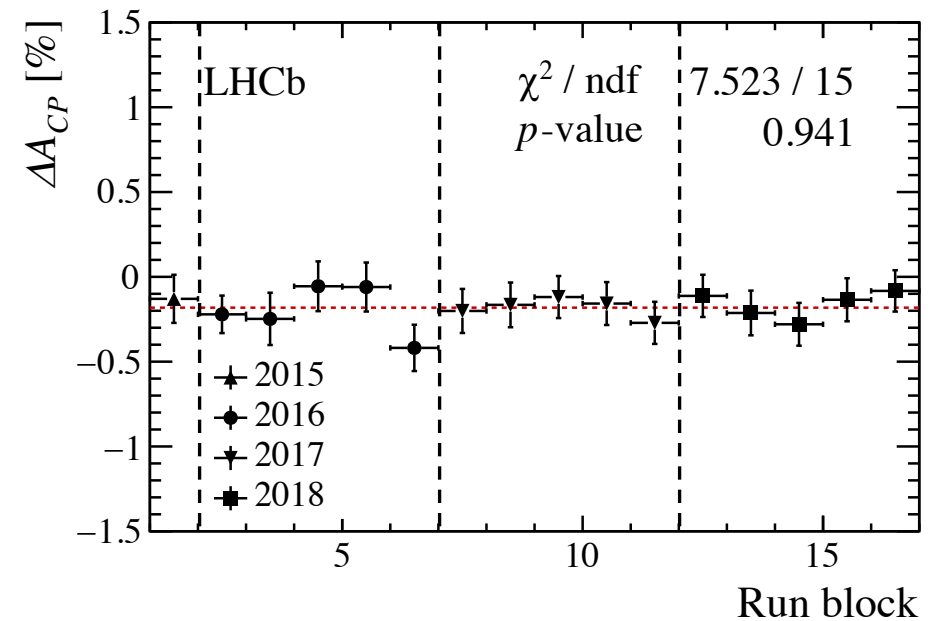
- **Prompt** dominated by:
 - **Fit model** → evaluated by fitting pseudoexperiments with alternative models
 - **Misreconstructed background** ($D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$, $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^- l^+ \nu_l$) peaking in $m(D^0 \pi) \rightarrow$ estimated by measuring the yields and asymmetries of backgrounds on the $m(D^0)$ distributions
- **SL** dominated by **mistag** (wrong muon) → evaluated on the $B \rightarrow D^0 (\rightarrow K^- \pi^+) \mu X$ control sample

Source	π -tagged [10^{-4}]	μ -tagged [10^{-4}]
Fit model	0.6	2
Mistag	—	4
Weighting	0.2	1
Secondary decays	0.3	—
B^0 fraction	—	1
B reco. efficiency	—	2
Peaking background	0.5	—
Total	0.9	5

- Sample split according to **year** and magnet **polarity**
 - ΔA_{CP} measured as a function of various **kinematic/geometrical**
 - Alternative **selections** (e.g. tighter PID) tested
- No evidence for unexpected dependencies are seen



PROMPT





$$\Delta A_{CP}^{\pi\text{-tagged}} = [-18.2 \pm 3.2 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.9 \text{ (syst.)}] \times 10^{-4}$$
$$\Delta A_{CP}^{\mu\text{-tagged}} = [-9 \pm 8 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 5 \text{ (syst.)}] \times 10^{-4}$$

- Compatible with **previous** LHCb results and the **WA**



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- **Combination** with LHCb Run 1 gives:

$$\Delta A_{CP} = (-15.4 \pm 2.9) \times 10^{-4}$$

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CP violation observed at **5.3σ**!!

Interpretation



LHCb-PAPER-2019-006

- For the **interpretation**, $\Delta\langle t\rangle/\tau(D^0)$ and $\overline{\langle t\rangle}/\tau(D^0)$ are needed
- For the full LHCb data set (9fb^{-1}):

$$\Delta\langle t\rangle/\tau(D^0) = 0.115 \pm 0.002, \quad \overline{\langle t\rangle}/\tau(D^0) = 1.71 \pm 0.10$$

- Using the LHCb averages:

$$\circ y_{CP} = (5.7 \pm 1.5) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\circ A_{\Gamma} = (-2.8 \pm 2.8) \times 10^{-4} \simeq -a_{CP}^{\text{ind}}$$

$$\Delta A_{CP} \simeq \Delta a_{CP}^{\text{dir}} \left(1 + \frac{\overline{\langle t\rangle}}{\tau(D^0)} y_{CP} \right) + \frac{\Delta\langle t\rangle}{\tau(D^0)} a_{CP}^{\text{ind}}$$

$$\Delta a_{CP}^{\text{dir}} = (-15.6 \pm 2.9) \times 10^{-4}$$

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LHCb-PAPER-2019-006

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$$\Delta a_{CP}^{\text{dir}} = (-15.6 \pm 2.9) \times 10^{-4}$$

ΔA_{CP} mostly sensitive to direct CP violation

New World Average

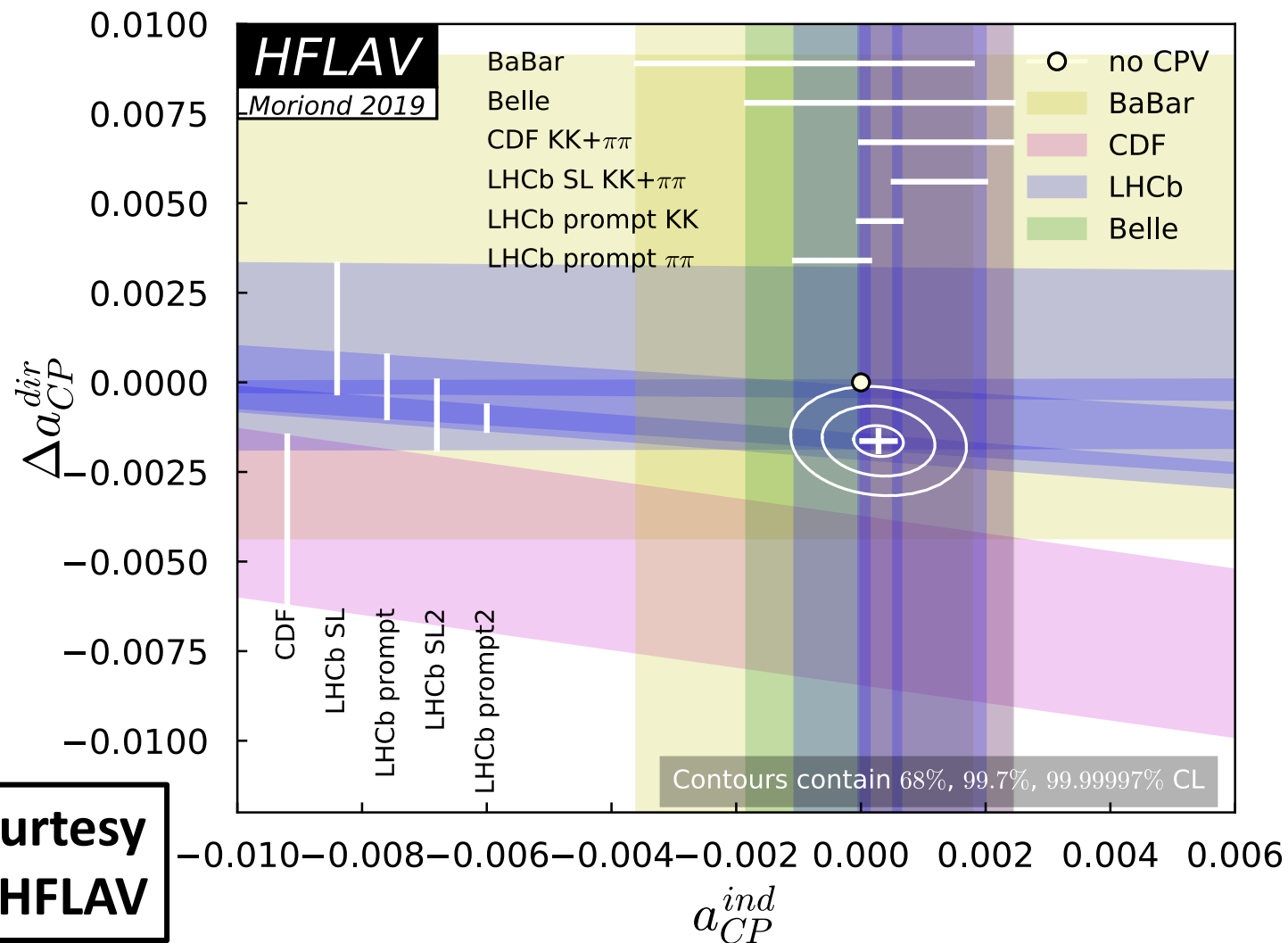
Including new y_{CP} and ΔA_{CP} measurements:

$$\Delta a_{CP}^{dir} = (-16.4 \pm 2.8) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$a_{CP}^{ind} = (2.8 \pm 2.6) \times 10^{-4}$$

Consistency with
NO CPV hypothesis:
 5.4×10^{-8} (5.44σ)

Courtesy
of HFLAV



Comparison with the SM

- The result is **consistent** with, although at the **upper end** of, SM **expectations**, which lie in the range $10^{-4} - 10^{-3}$
- **Further measurements** with charmed particles, along with possible **theoretical improvements**, will help clarify the physics picture
→ establish whether this result is consistent with the **SM** or indicates the presence of **new dynamics** in the up-quark sector

PLB 222 (1989) 501
PRD 51 (1995) 3478
Riv. Nuovo Cim. 26N7 (2003) 1
PRD 75 (2007) 036008
Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 58 (2008) 249
PLB 774 (2017) 235
... and many others

- New LHCb measurements of:
 - y_{CP} and x_{CP} (Run 1): $x > 0$ at more than 3σ
 - A_{CP} in $D_s^+ \rightarrow K_s^0 \pi^+$, $D^+ \rightarrow K_s^0 K^+$, $D^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$ (Run 2)
- **no CP violation in D^0 mixing nor in $D_{(s)}^+$ decays**
- New measurement of ΔA_{CP} with full LHCb Run 2 presented today for the first time → $\Delta A_{CP} \neq 0$ at more than 5σ

**CP VIOLATION IN CHARM HADRON
DECAYS OBSERVED FOR THE FIRST
TIME**

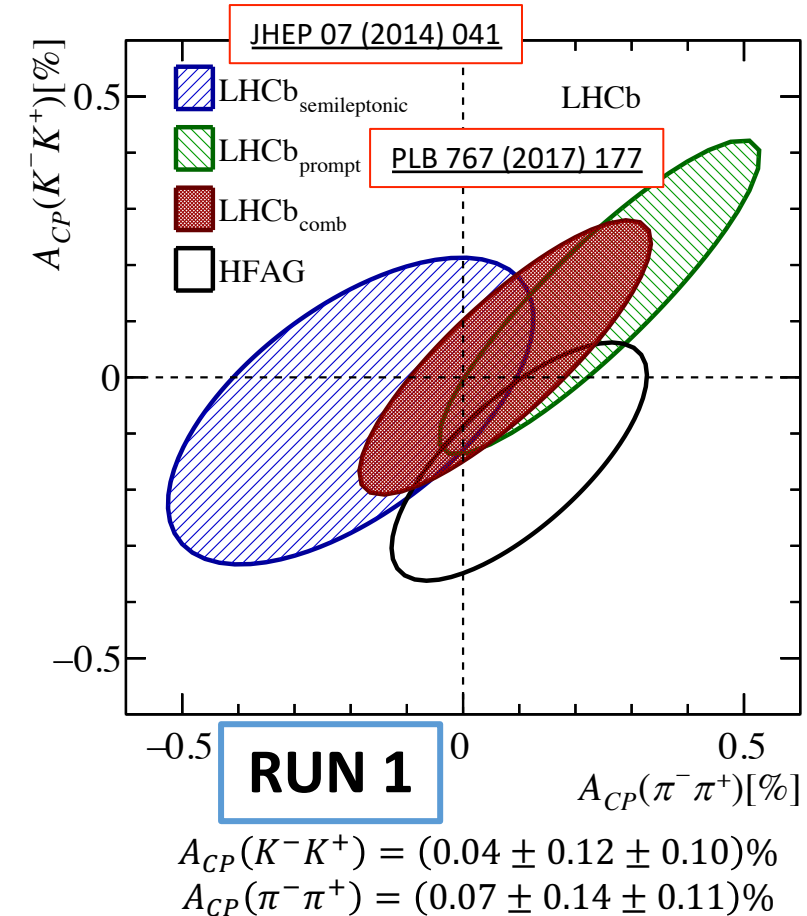
Backup slides

$A_{CP}(K^-K^+)$ and $A_{CP}(\pi^-\pi^+)$

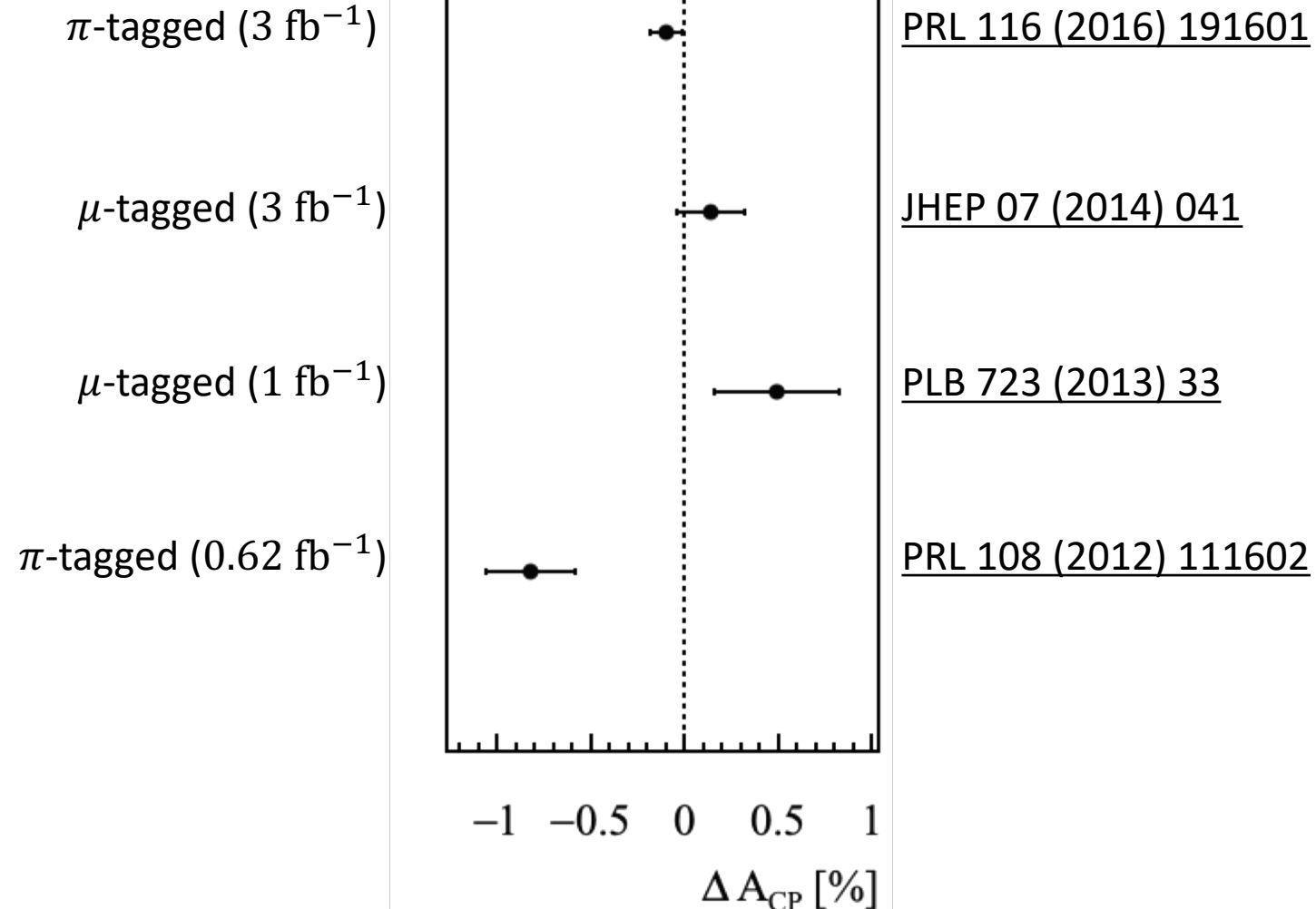
$$A_{CP}(K^-K^+) = A_{\text{raw}}(K^-K^+) - A_{\text{raw}}(K^-\pi^+) + A_D(K^-\pi^+)$$

$$A_D(K^-\pi^+) = A_{\text{raw}}(K^-\pi^+\pi^+) - A_{\text{raw}}(\bar{K}^0\pi^+) + A_D(\bar{K}^0)$$

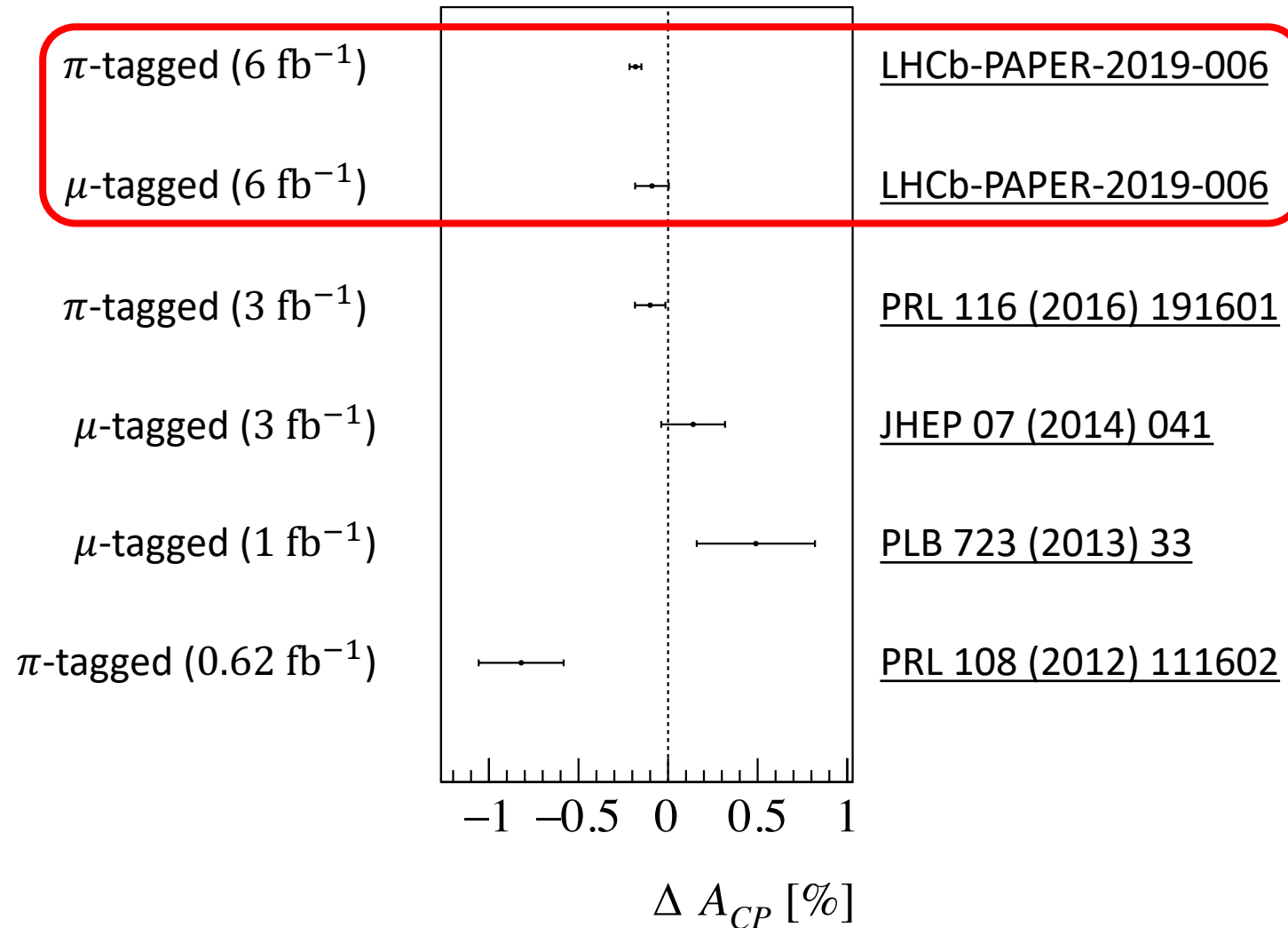
- $D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$, $D^+ \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+$ and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0\pi^+$ **control samples** are needed
- **Trickier** than ΔA_{CP} , weighting is not simple and systematic associated to PID asymmetry must be carefully evaluated
- **Work already started** to measure $A_{CP}(h^-h^+)$ on the full **Run 1 + Run 2**



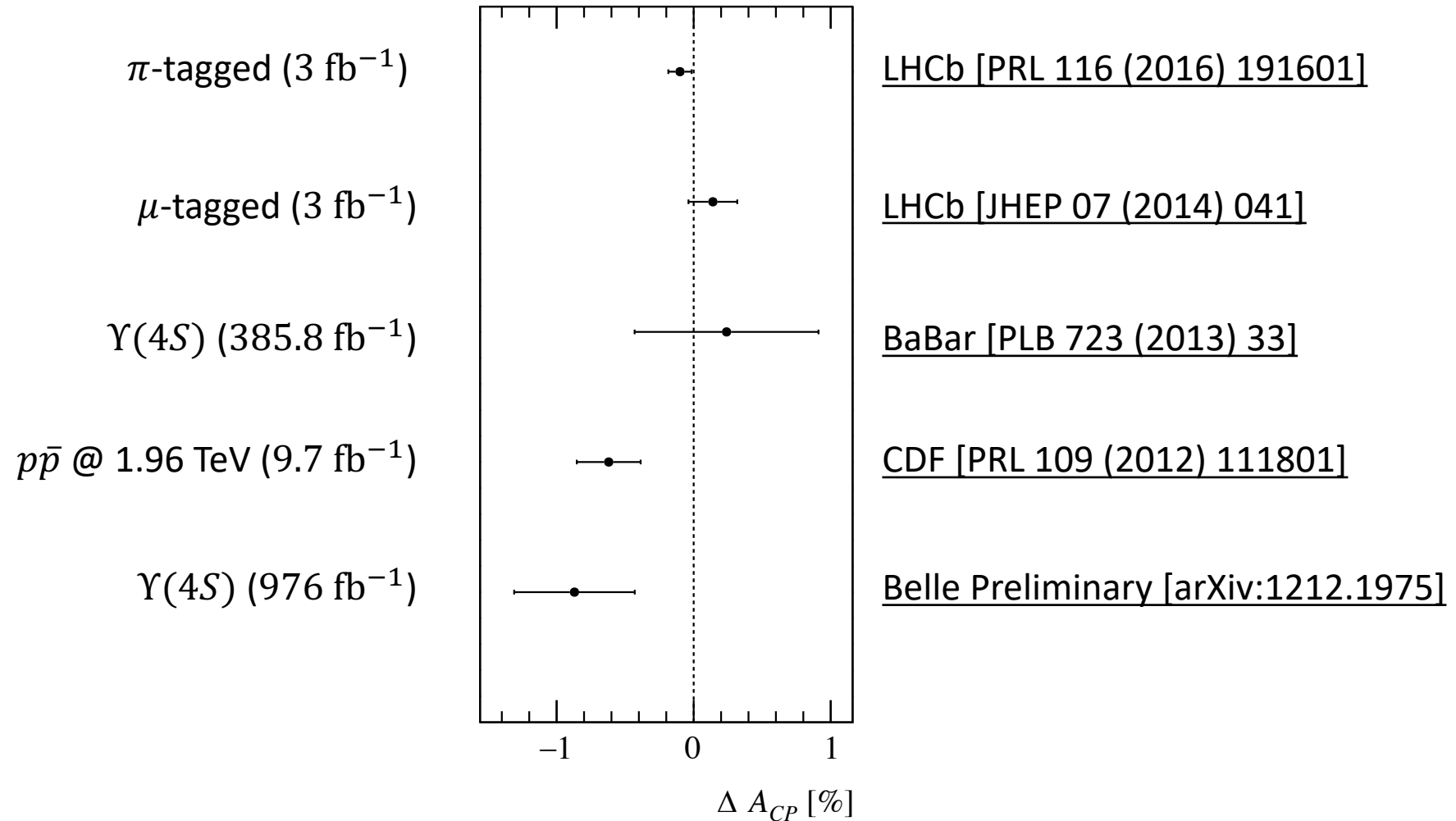
ΔA_{CP} at LHCb – History



ΔA_{CP} at LHCb – History + Run 2



ΔA_{CP} – History



ΔA_{CP} – Future prospects

LHCB-PUB-2018-009

Sample (\mathcal{L})	Tag	Yield	Yield	$\sigma(\Delta A_{CP})$	$\sigma(A_{CP}(hh))$
		$D^0 \rightarrow K^- K^+$	$D^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+$	[%]	[%]
Run 1–2 (9 fb^{-1})	Prompt	52M	17M	0.03	0.07
Run 1–3 (23 fb^{-1})	Prompt	280M	94M	0.013	0.03
Run 1–4 (50 fb^{-1})	Prompt	1G	305M	0.01	0.03
Run 1–5 (300 fb^{-1})	Prompt	4.9G	1.6G	0.003	0.007

- With Upgrade-I $\sigma_{stat}(\Delta A_{CP})$ expected to be $\mathcal{O}(10^{-4})$
- $\sigma_{stat}(\Delta A_{CP}) \sim 3 \times 10^{-5}$ including Run 5 (Upgrade-II)

- Large $c\bar{c}$ production cross section
 $\sigma(pp \rightarrow c\bar{c}X)_{\sqrt{s}=13 \text{ TeV}} = (2369 \pm 3 \pm 152 \pm 118) \mu\text{b}$

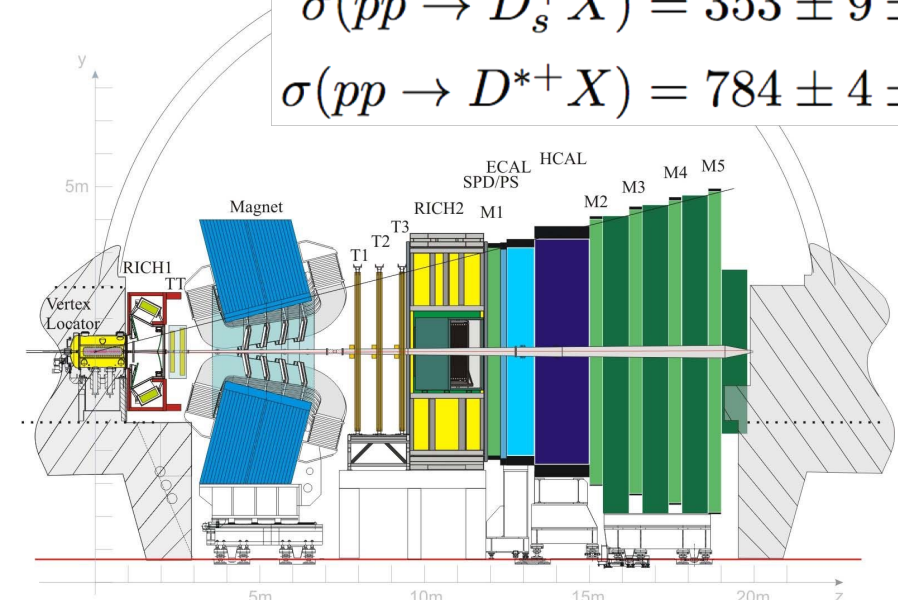
JHEP 05 (2017) 074

- More than 1 billion $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$ decays reconstructed with the full LHCb data sample

- LHCb detector: JINST 3 (2008) S08005

- Excellent **IP** resolution ($\sim 20 \mu\text{m}$)
- Very good **momentum** resolution ($\delta p/p \sim 0.5\%$)
- Excellent **PID** capabilities

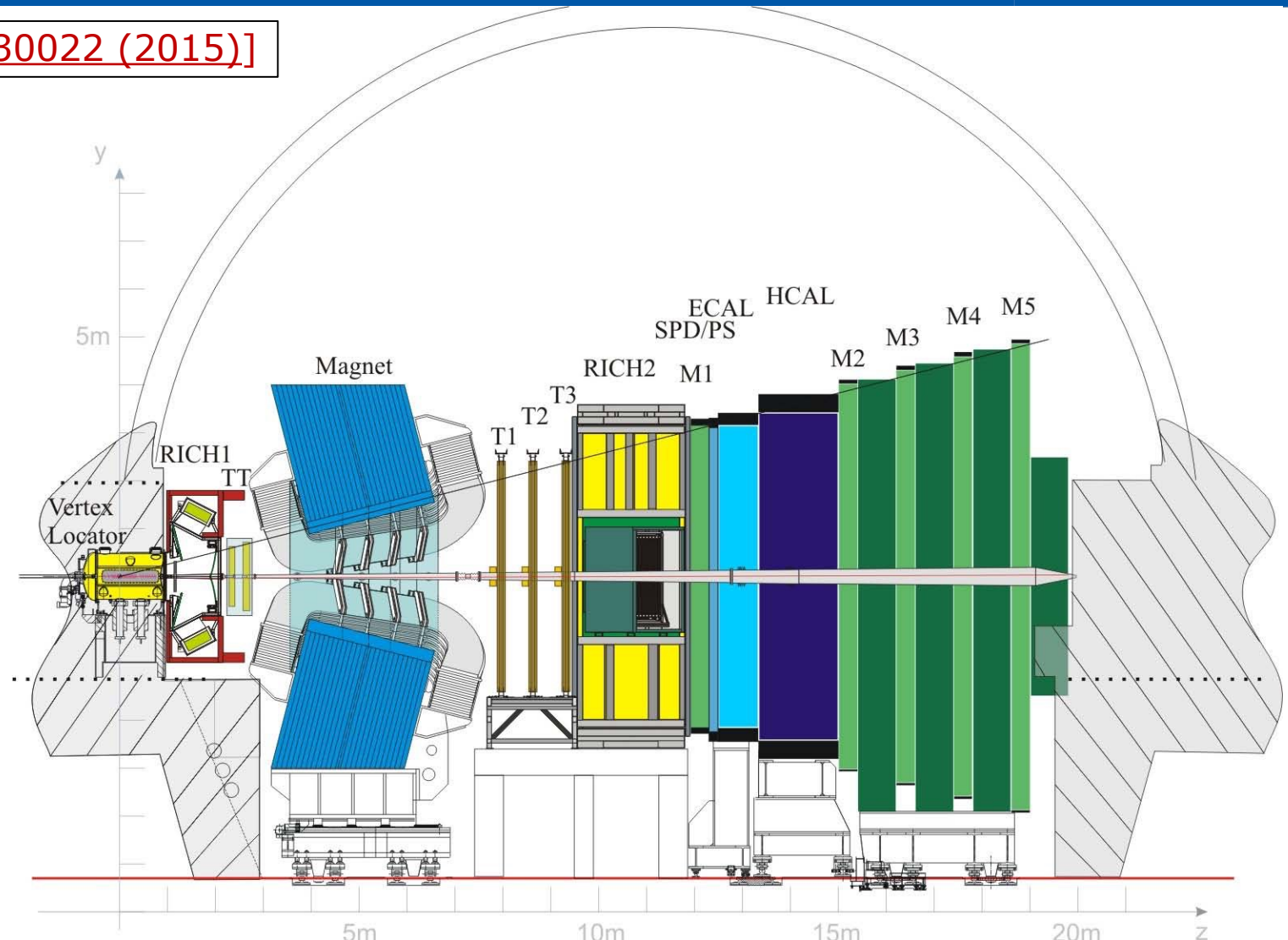
$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(pp \rightarrow D^0 X) &= 2072 \pm 2 \pm 124 \mu\text{b} \\ \sigma(pp \rightarrow D^+ X) &= 834 \pm 2 \pm 78 \mu\text{b} \\ \sigma(pp \rightarrow D_s^+ X) &= 353 \pm 9 \pm 76 \mu\text{b} \\ \sigma(pp \rightarrow D^{*+} X) &= 784 \pm 4 \pm 87 \mu\text{b}\end{aligned}$$



The LHCb detector

[Int. J. Mod. Phys. A 30, 1530022 (2015)]


- Single arm spectrometer in $2 < \eta < 5$ range
- Excellent **vertex** resolution ($13 \mu\text{m}$ in transverse plane for primary vertex)
- Excellent **IP** resolution ($\sim 20 \mu\text{m}$)
- Very good **momentum** resolution ($\delta p/p \sim 0.5\% - 0.8\%$)
- Excellent **PID** capabilities
- Very good **trigger** efficiency ($\sim 90\%$)



ΔA_{CP} – Fit model

- Prompt case:

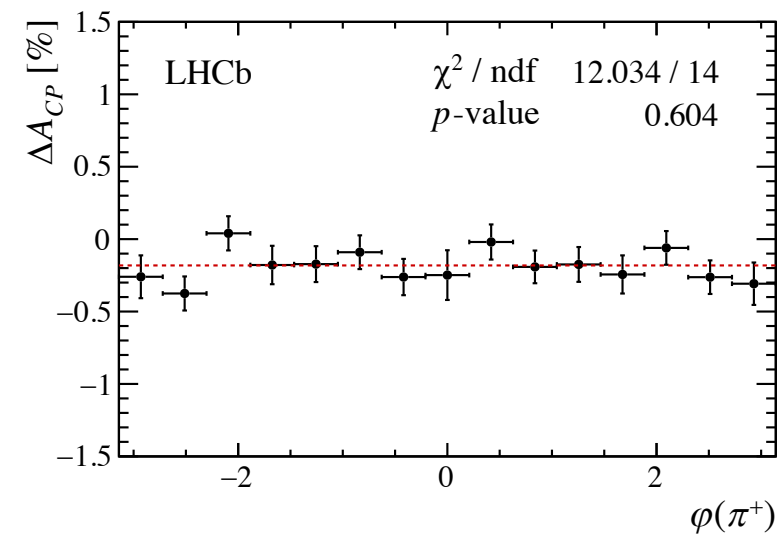
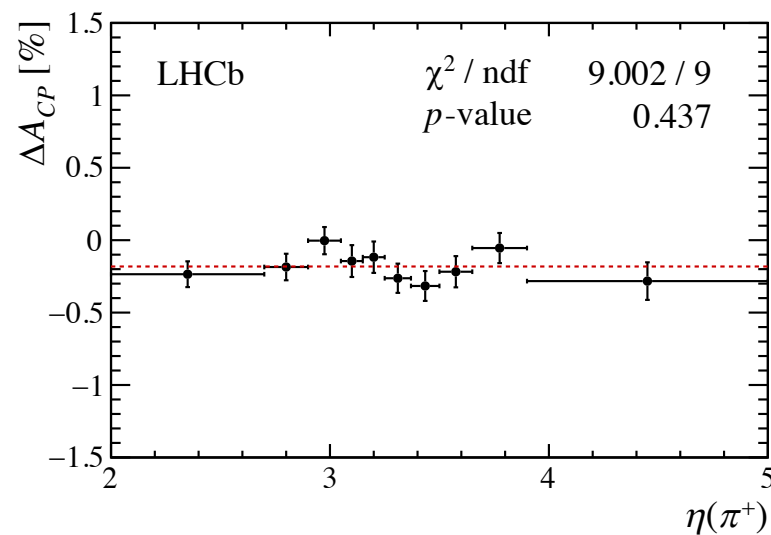
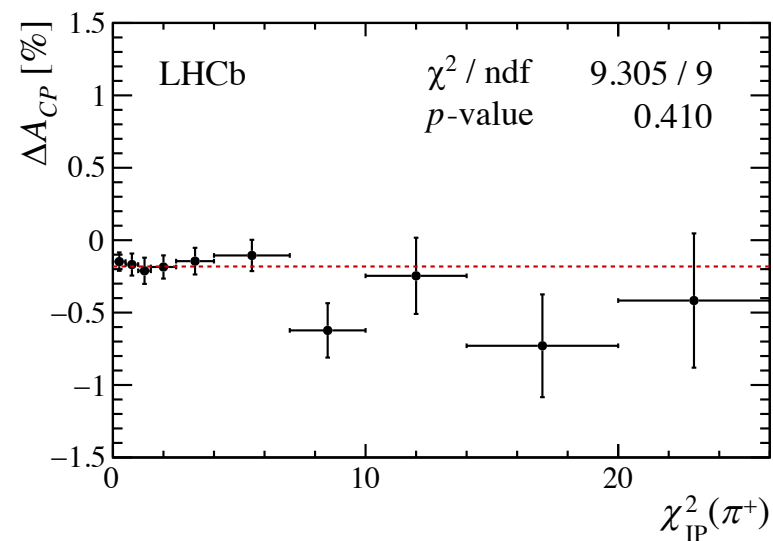
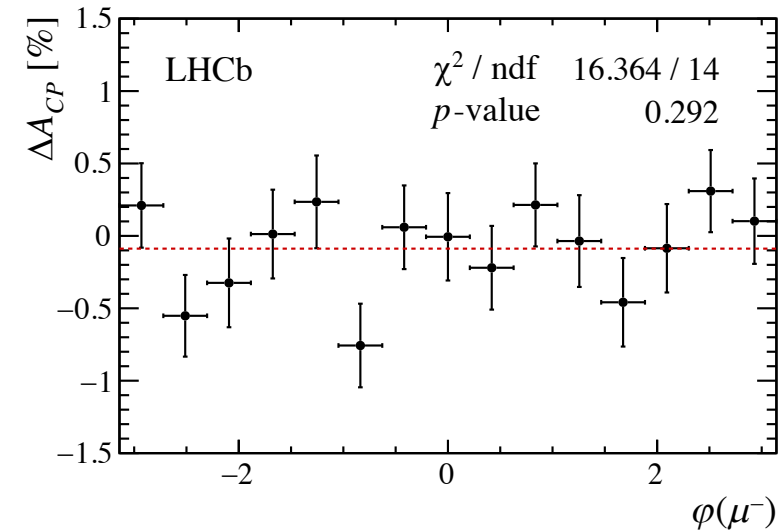
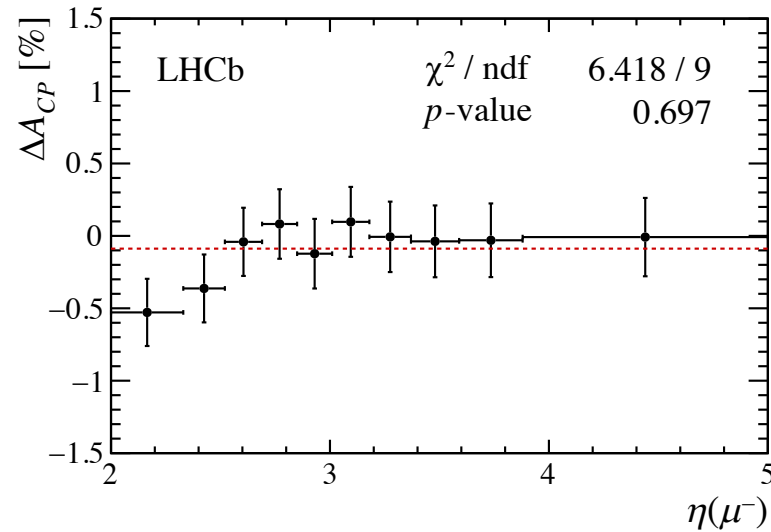
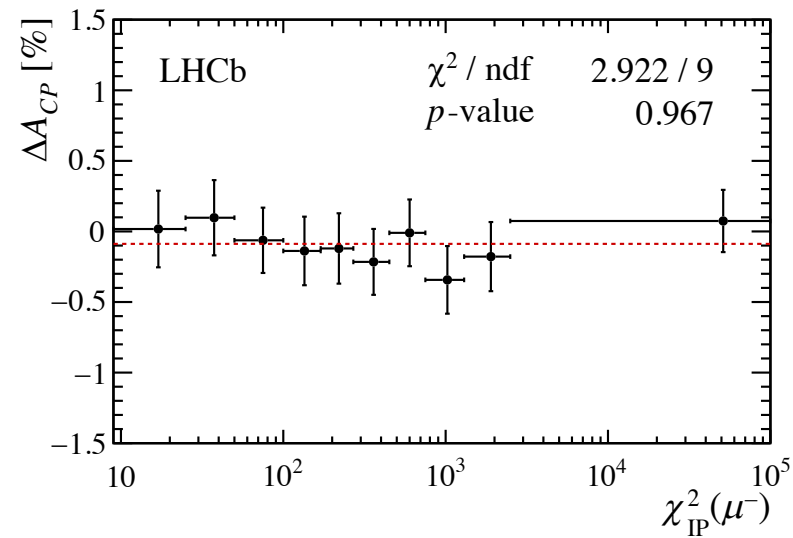
- Signal: sum of three Gaussian and a Johnson SU
- Background: empirical function $[m(D^0\pi^+) - m(D^0) - m(\pi^+)]^\alpha e^{\beta m(D^0\pi^+)}$

$$\mathcal{J}(m; \mu_J, \sigma_J, \delta_J, \gamma_J) = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left[\gamma_J + \delta_J \sinh^{-1} \left(\frac{m - \mu_J}{\sigma_J} \right) \right]^2}}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{m - \mu_J}{\sigma_J} \right)^2}}$$


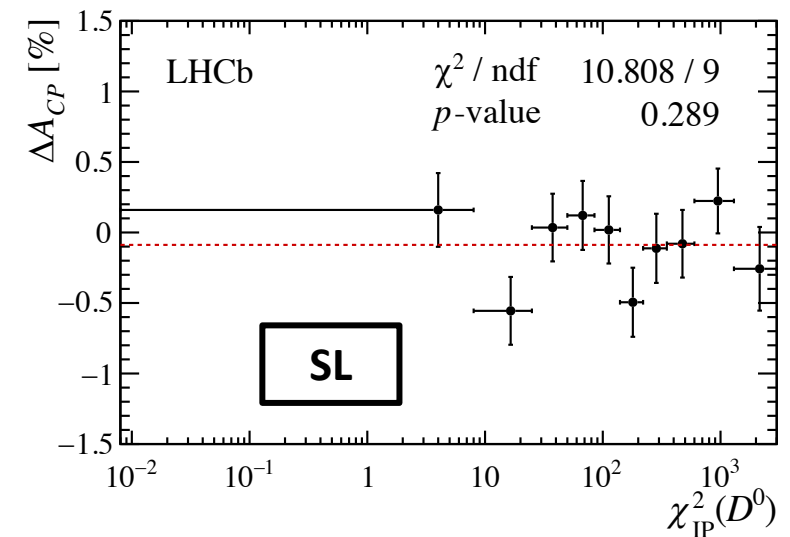
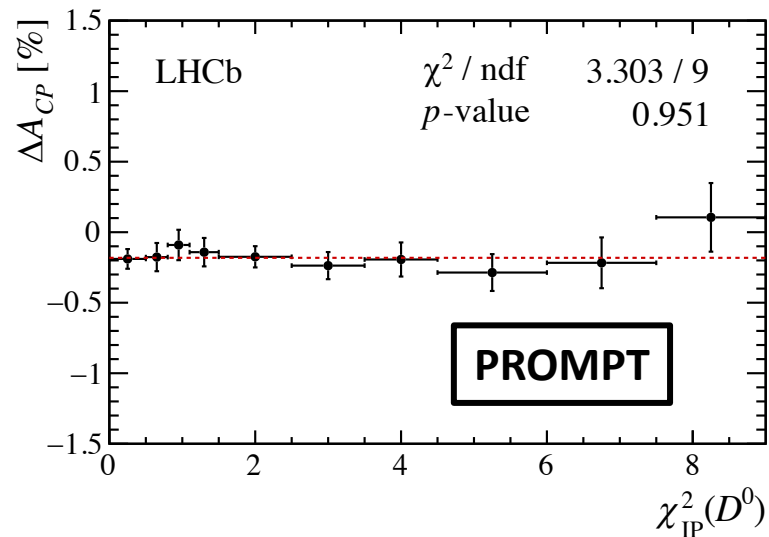
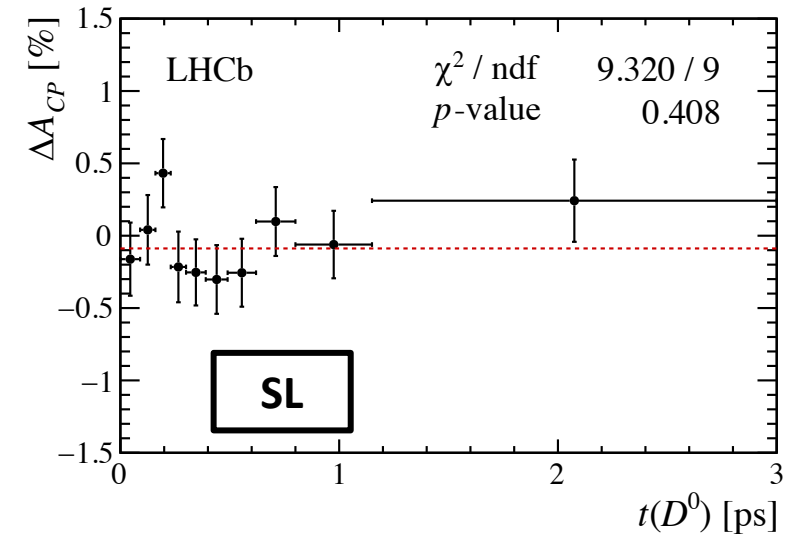
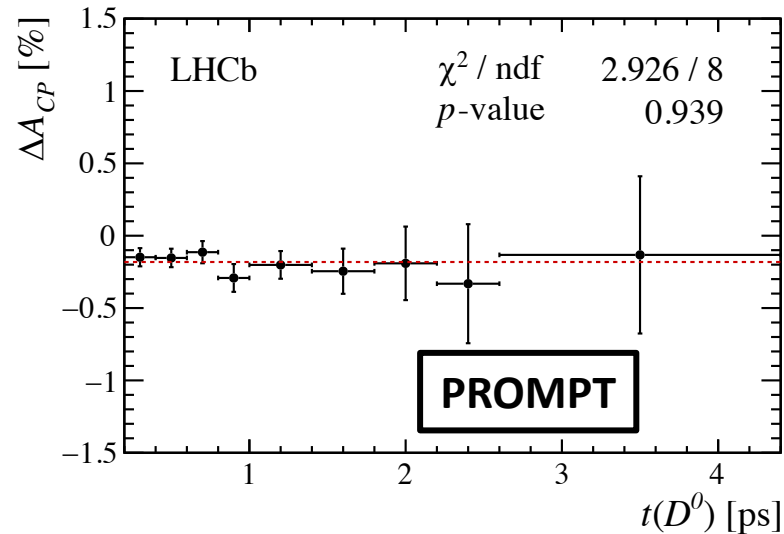
- Semileptonic case:

- Signal: sum of two Gaussian functions convolved with a power-law function
- Background: exponential function
- misID $D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$: tail of a Gaussian

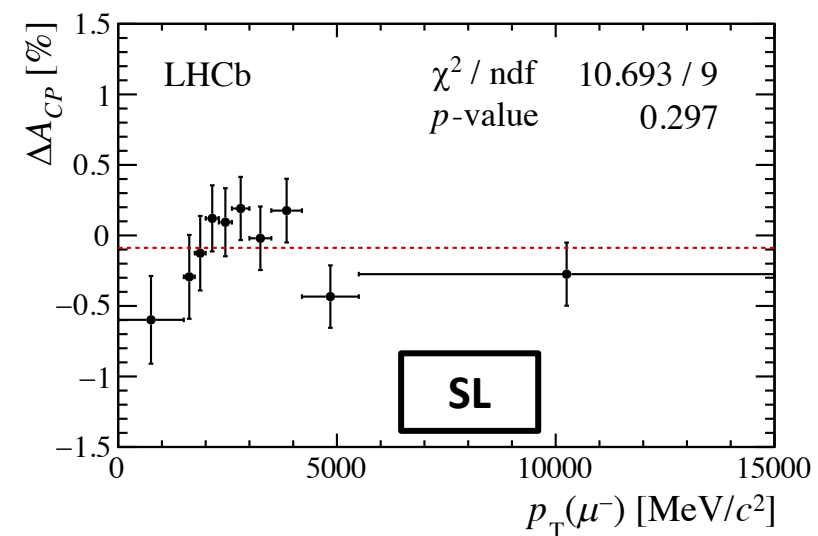
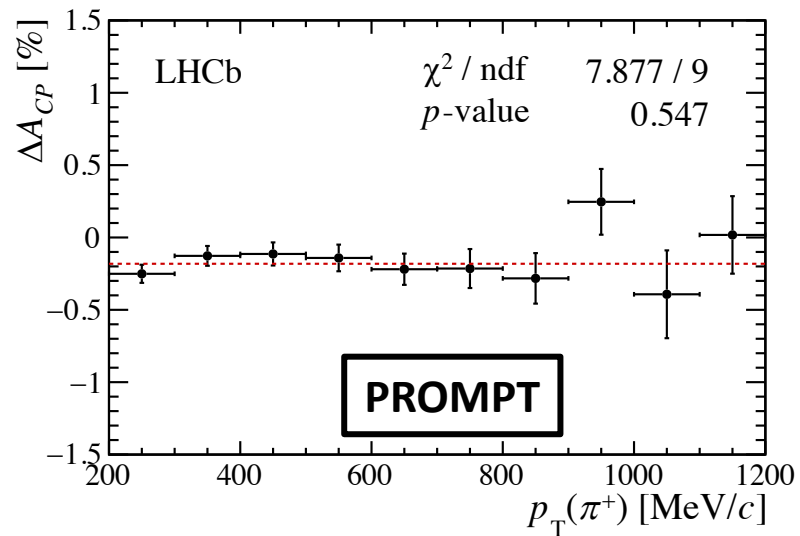
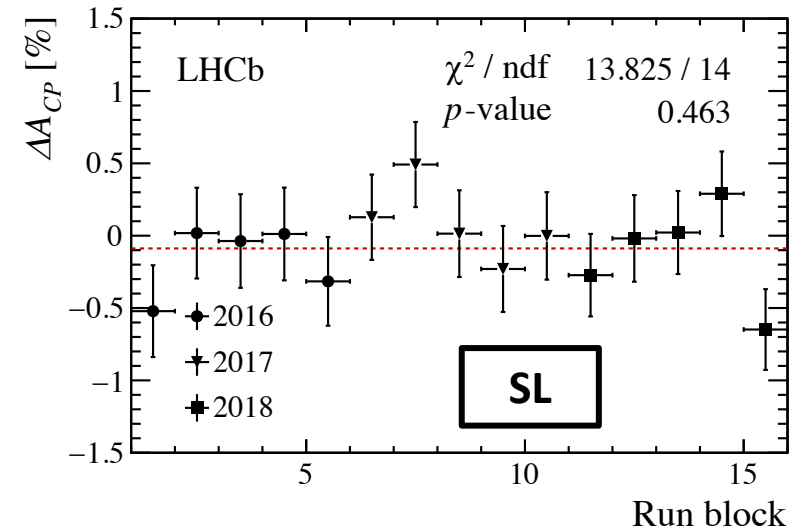
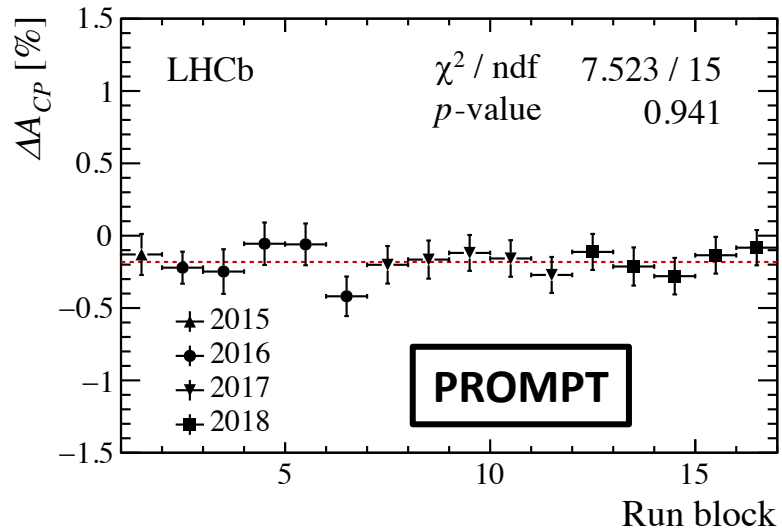
ΔA_{CP} – Stability



ΔA_{CP} – Stability



ΔA_{CP} – Stability



- Found variations compatible with **statistical fluctuation** on ΔA_{CP} measured with:
 - Alternative PID cuts
 - Alternative fiducial cuts
 - Alternative hardware trigger categories
 - All multiple candidates kept (baseline is to keep only one)
- $\Delta A_{bkg} = (-0.023 \pm 0.041)\% \rightarrow$ compatible with 0 at 0.6σ
- ΔA_{CP} measured by **counting** events after sideband subtraction \rightarrow differences well below the systematic uncertainty

ΔA_{CP} – Fit model systematic

- Choose 6 **alternative** fit models
 - **1000 toys** for each subsample → generate with baseline → fit with baseline and alternative → calculate $\Delta A_{CP,alt} - \Delta A_{CP,nom}$
 - **Sum in quadrature** mean and σ of $\Delta A_{CP,alt} - \Delta A_{CP,nom}$ distribution for each model
 - As a conservative choice, take the maximum as systematic uncertainty
- 0.6×10^{-4} for prompt and 2×10^{-4} for SL

ΔA_{CP} – Weighting systematic

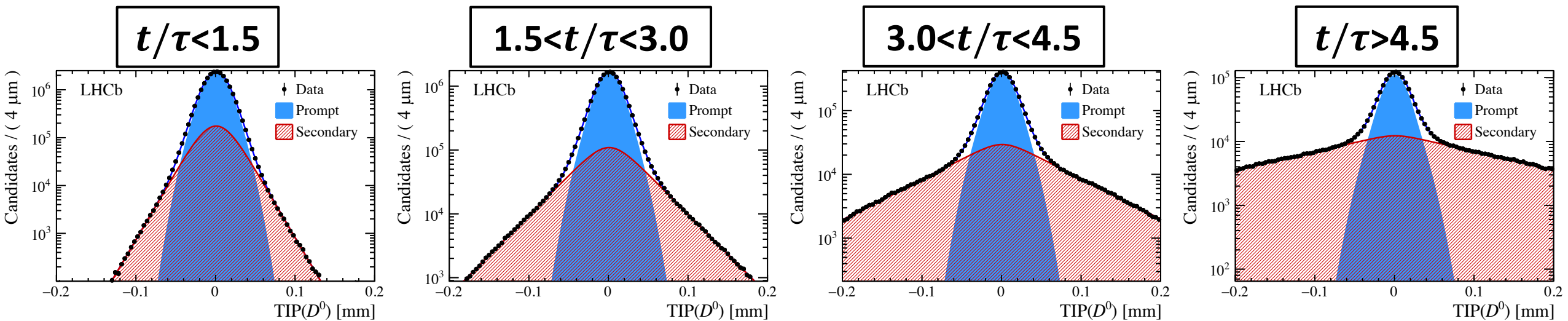
- Uncertainty on weighting function due to **limited statistics**
 - Gaussian extraction of **alternative weight** event by event
→ fit to get $\Delta A_{CP,alt}$
 - Perform **300** tests
 - Uncertainty is the sum in quadrature of mean and σ of $\Delta A_{CP,alt} - \Delta A_{CP,nom}$
- 0.2×10^{-4} for prompt and 1×10^{-4} for SL

ΔA_{CP} – Secondaries (Prompt)

$$\Delta_{\text{sec}} = \frac{f_{\text{sec}}^{K^+K^-} - f_{\text{sec}}^{\pi^+\pi^-}}{2} [A_{\text{raw}}^{\text{sec}}(KK) + A_{\text{raw}}^{\text{sec}}(\pi\pi) - A_{\text{raw}}^{\text{prompt}}(KK) - A_{\text{raw}}^{\text{prompt}}(\pi\pi)]$$

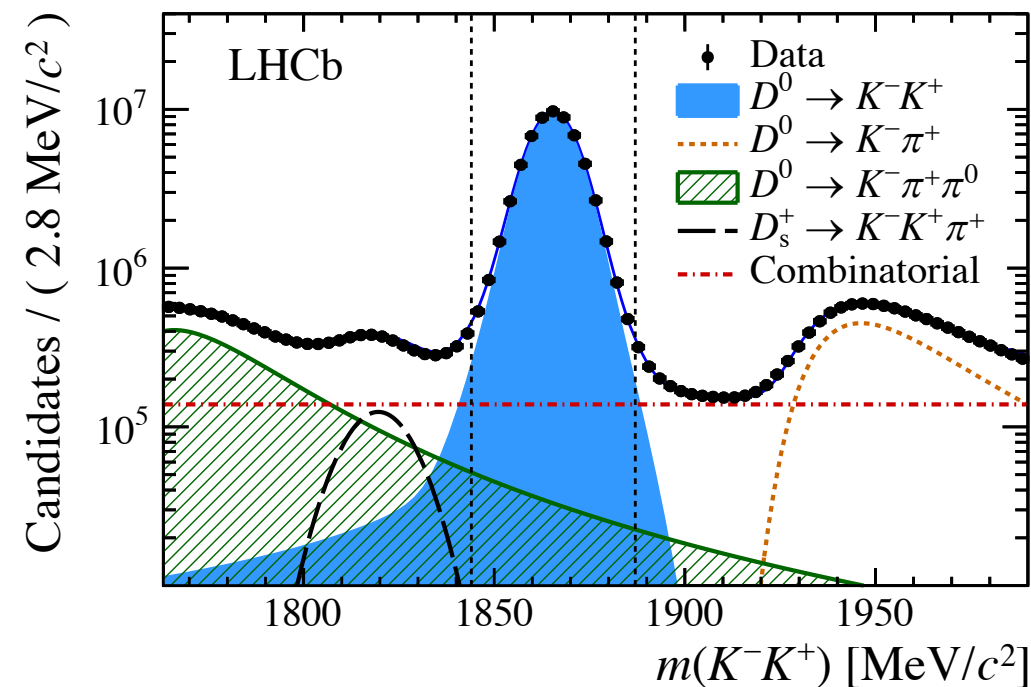
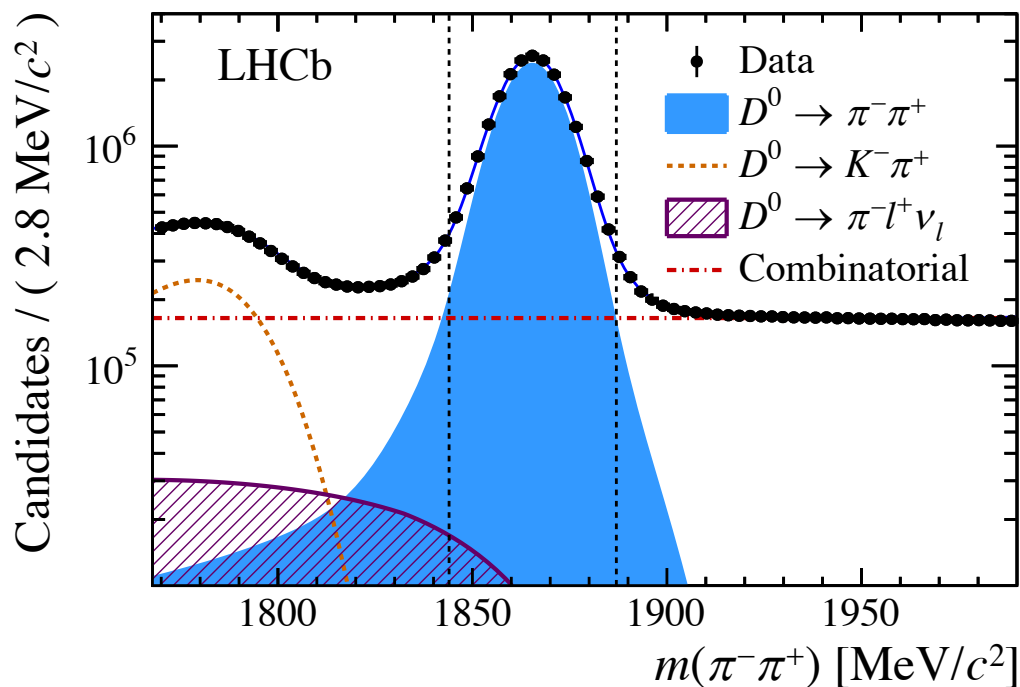
- Measure fraction of **secondary** D^0 by fitting the distribution of the D^0 IP in the plane transverse to the beam (**TIP**)
- Study performed in **bins of $t/\tau(D^0)$** to have a better control on the resolution

$$\text{TIP} = \frac{\hat{n}_z \wedge \vec{p}}{|\hat{n}_z \wedge \vec{p}|} \cdot (\vec{x}_{\text{DV}} - \vec{x}_{\text{PV}})$$



ΔA_{CP} – Peaking background (prompt)

The yields and raw asymmetries of $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$ ($D^0 \rightarrow \pi^- l^+ \nu_l$) are measured by fits to $m(K^- K^+)$ ($m(\pi^- \pi^+)$) and extrapolated to the signal region $[1844, 1887] \text{ MeV}/c^2$



ΔA_{CP} – Difference in B^0 fraction (SL)



- Effective D^0 production asymmetry in SL B decays:
$$A_{P,\text{eff}}(D^0) = A_P(B^+) + f(B^0)[A_P(B^0) \cdot D - A_P(B^+)]$$
- In Run 1 analysis: **difference in $f(B^0)$** is $(0.34 \pm 0.18)\%$ between KK and $\pi\pi$ due to difference in B^0 and B^+ reconstruction **efficiencies**
- $A_P(B^0)$ **and** $A_P(B^+)$ measured by LHCb (PLB 774 (2017) 139)
- Conservative assumption $\rightarrow f(B^0)$ difference is **1%**
 \rightarrow difference in $A_{P,\text{eff}}(D^0)$ is $(-0.0001 \pm 0.0058)\%$
 \rightarrow take **1×10^{-4}** as syst uncertainty

ΔA_{CP} – Difference in τ acceptance (SL)

- Effective D^0 production asymmetry in SL B decays:
$$A_{P,eff}(D^0) = A_P(B^+) + f(B^0)[A_P(B^0) \cdot D - A_P(B^+)]$$
- That depends also on $D = 1 - 2\mathcal{P}_{osc}$, so also on **lifetime acceptance** (slightly different between KK and $\pi\pi$)

$$\mathcal{P}_{osc} = \frac{\Gamma_d}{2} \int_{t_0}^{\infty} e^{-\Gamma_d t} (1 - \cos(\Delta m_d t)) dt$$

- Syst uncertainty taken **unchanged** from Run1 analysis
→ estimated to be maximum 2×10^{-4}

Mistag rate (SL)

$$\delta_{\omega} = \Delta A_{CP} - \Delta A_{\text{raw}} = 2\omega_{KK} A_{CP}(K^{-}K^{+}) - 2\omega_{\pi\pi} [A_{CP}(K^{-}K^{+}) - \Delta A_{CP}] \\ + 2A_{P,\text{eff}}(D^0)(\omega_{KK} - \omega_{\pi\pi}) + \Delta\omega_{KK} - \Delta\omega_{\pi\pi},$$

- Measure mistag on $D^0 \rightarrow K\pi$ sample
- Take into account also **mixed** $D^0 \rightarrow K\pi$
- Use $A_{CP}(KK)$ and ΔA_{CP} from Run 1 SL
- Assume $A_{P,\text{eff}}(D^0) = 3\%$
- Systematic uncertainty is 4×10^{-4}

Some theoretical references



Golden et. al., PLB 222 (1989) 501

Buccella et al., PRD 51 (1995) 3478

Bianco et al., Riv. Nuovo Cim . 26N7 (2003) 1

Grossman et al, PRD 75 (2007) 036008

Artuso et al., Ann . Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 58 (2008) 249

Khodjamirian et al., PLB 774 (2017) 235

Pirskhalava et al. , PLB 712 (2012) 81

Cheng et al., PRD 85 (2012) 034036

Feldmann et al., JHEP 06 (2012) 007

Li et al., PRD 86 (2012) 036012

Franco et al., JHEP 05 (2012) 140

Brod et al., JHEP 10 (2012) 161

Atwood et al., PTEP 2013 (2013) 093B05

Hiller et al., PRD 87 (2013) 014024

Grossman et al., JHEP 04 (2013) 067

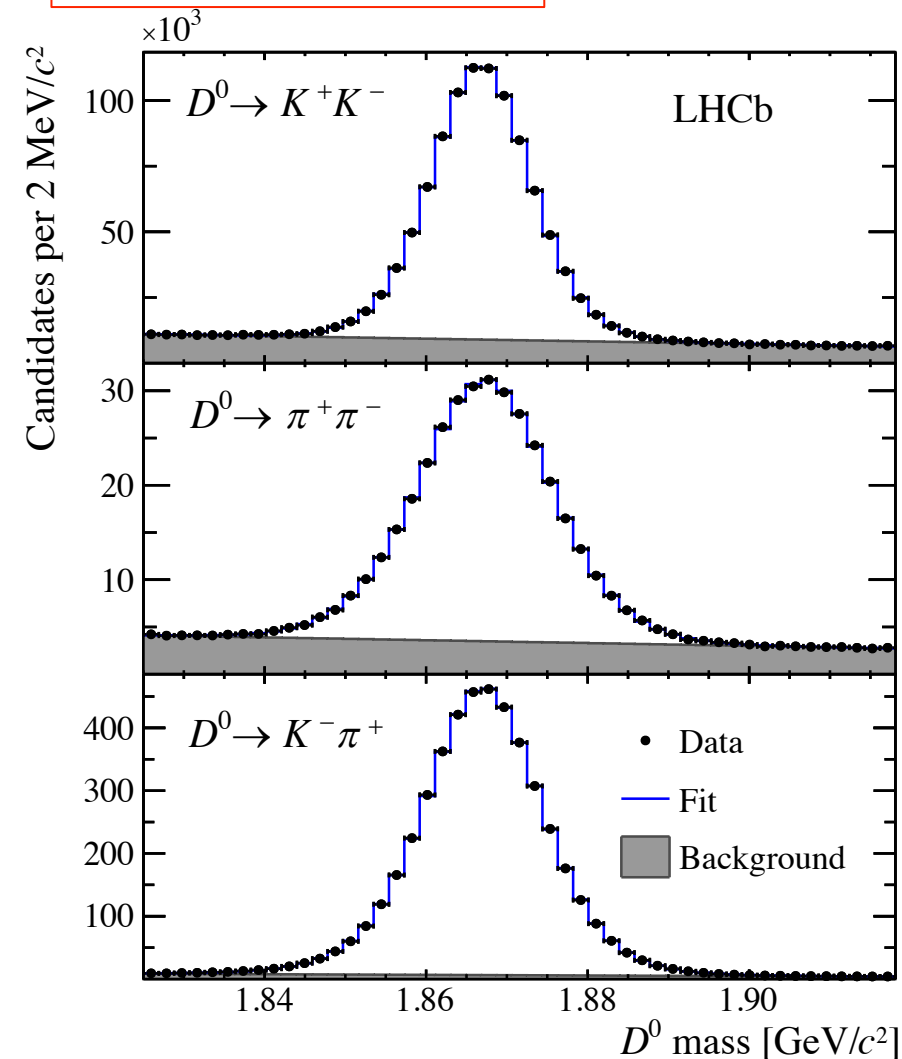
Müller et al., PRL 115 (2015) 251802

Buccella et al., (2019) arXiv:1902.05564

Measurement of y_{CP}

PRL 122 (2019) 011802

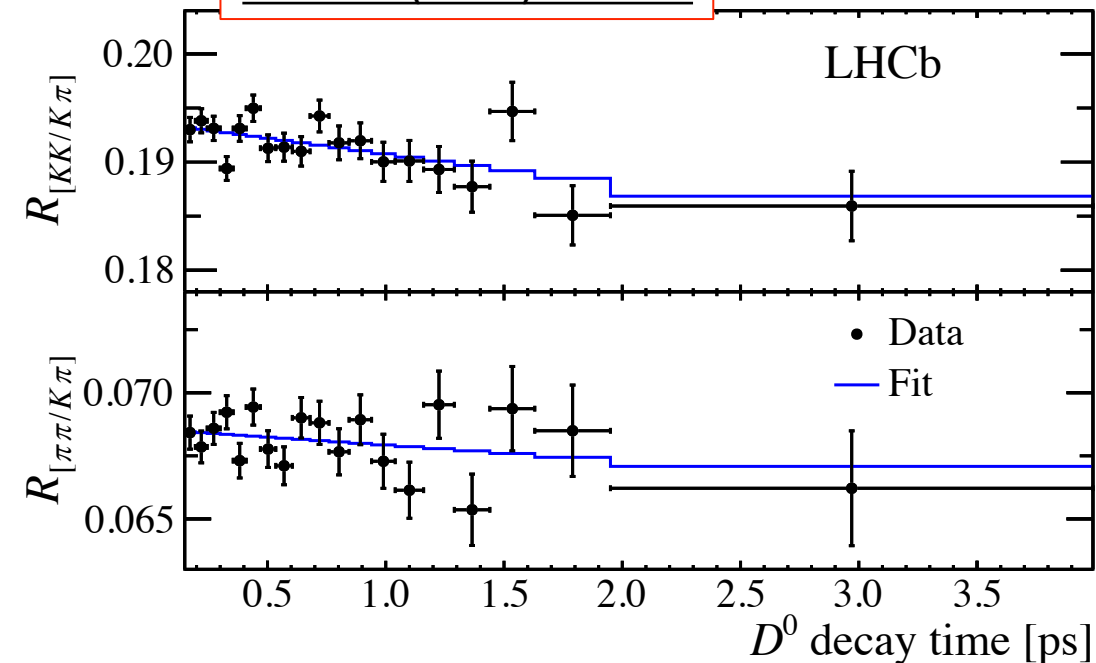
- Measure ratio between widths of D^0 decaying to **CP-even** (Γ_{CP+}) and to **CP-mixed** states (Γ):
$$y_{CP} = \frac{\Gamma_{CP+}}{\Gamma} - 1$$
- If CP violated $\Rightarrow y_{CP} \neq y$
- Measure $D^0 \rightarrow K^- K^+$, $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+$ and $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$ yields in bins of D^0 **decay time** t
- Fit signal **yields ratio** as function of t
- **Semileptonic** tag: D^0 from $\bar{B} \rightarrow D^0 \mu \nu X$
- Different **efficiencies corrected** by using simulation



Measurement of y_{CP}

PRL 122 (2019) 011802

- Procedure tested on **control samples** $D^+ \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+$,
 $D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$
- Results **consistent** between $K^+ K^-$ and $\pi^+ \pi^-$



- Results with Run 1 (3 fb^{-1}):

$$y_{CP} = (0.57 \pm 0.13 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.09 \text{ (syst)})\%$$

- Result compatible with and precise as the **WA** (0.84 ± 0.16)%
- Consistent with $y = (0.62 \pm 0.07)\% \Rightarrow$ **no CP violation**

Measurement of y_{CP}

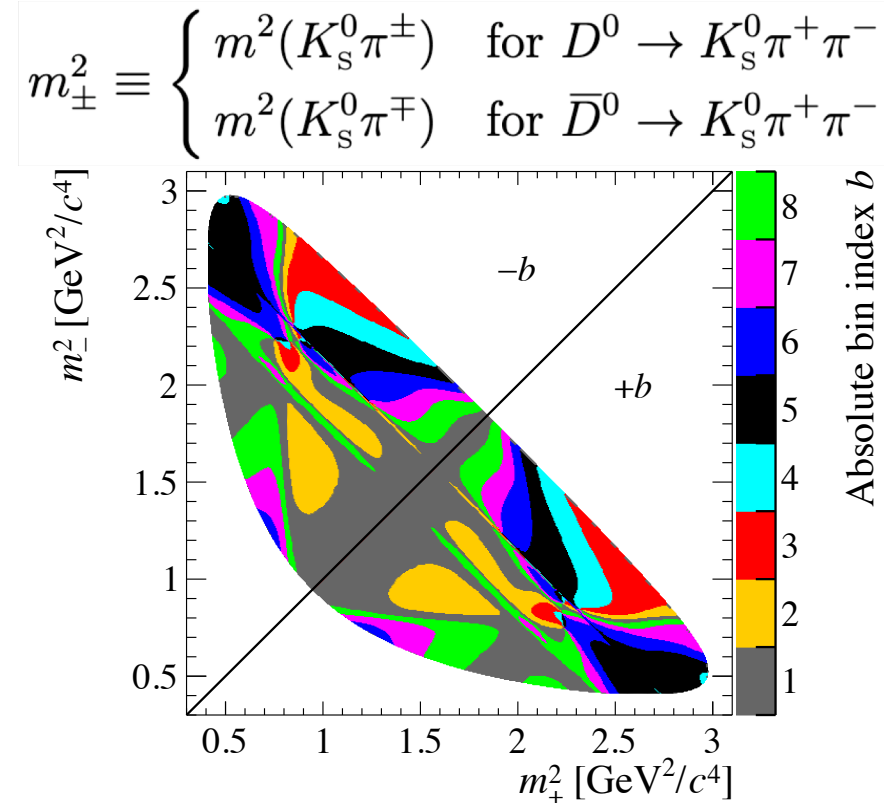
- Most important systematic associated to the decay-time acceptance correction
- Other systematics:
 - Decay model and composition in simulation
 - Decay-time resolution
 - Fit model

Decay	Signal yield [10^3]
$D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-$	878.2 ± 1.2
$D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$	311.6 ± 0.9
$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$	4579.5 ± 3.2
$D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$	2260.2 ± 1.9
$D^+ \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+$	98.0 ± 0.3

Decay	Δ_Γ [ps^{-1}]	y_{CP} [%]
$D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-$	$0.0153 \pm 0.0036 \pm 0.0027$	$0.63 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.11$
$D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$	$0.0093 \pm 0.0067 \pm 0.0038$	$0.38 \pm 0.28 \pm 0.15$

Measurement of x_{CP} and Δx

- Analysis of $D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow$ rich **resonance** substructure
- Use novel **bin-flip** method, which is model independent and avoids accurate modeling of the efficiency
- Binning in the **Dalitz** plane chosen to have almost constant strong-phase differences
- Measure yield ratio R_{bj}^\pm between $-b$ and b bins in decay time bin j
- R_{bj}^\pm is function of x_{CP} , y_{CP} , Δx and Δy
- $x_{CP} = x$, $y_{CP} = y$, $\Delta x = \Delta y = 0$ if CP conserved

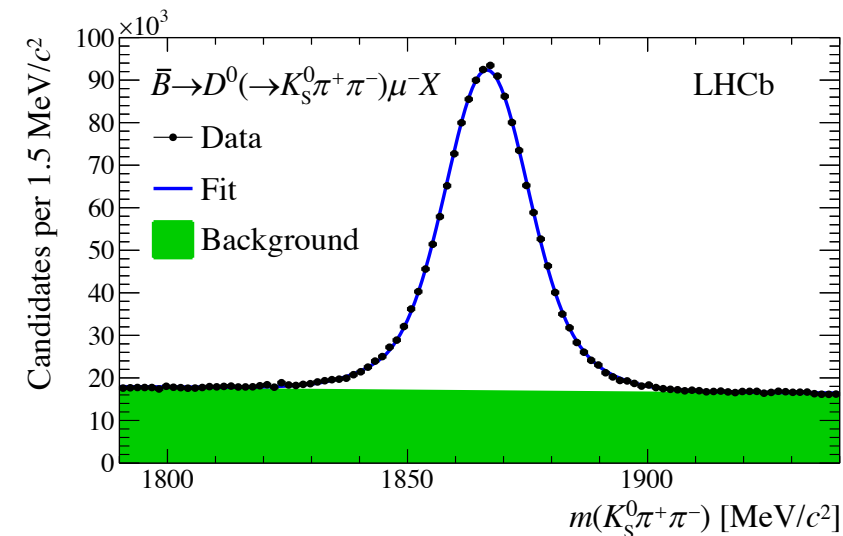
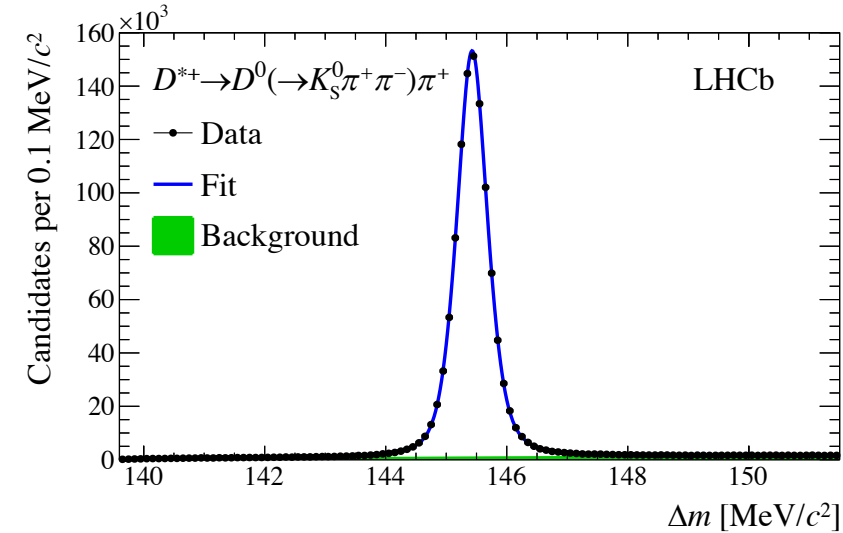


$$\begin{aligned}
 z_{CP} \pm \Delta z &= -(q/p)^{\pm 1} (y \pm ix) \\
 x_{CP} &= -\text{Im}(z_{CP}), \quad y_{CP} = -\text{Re}(z_{CP}) \\
 \Delta x &= -\text{Im}(\Delta z), \quad \Delta y = -\text{Re}(\Delta z)
 \end{aligned}$$

Measurement of x_{CP} and Δx

arXiv:1903.03074

- Run 1 data (3 fb^{-1})
- Both **prompt** and **semileptonic** tags are used
- Yield measured in **bins** of Dalitz, decay time, D^0 flavour, K_S^0 category
- A **fit** is performed to the decay-time dependence of R_{bj}^\pm to obtain x_{CP} , y_{CP} , Δx and Δy



Measurement of x_{CP} and Δx

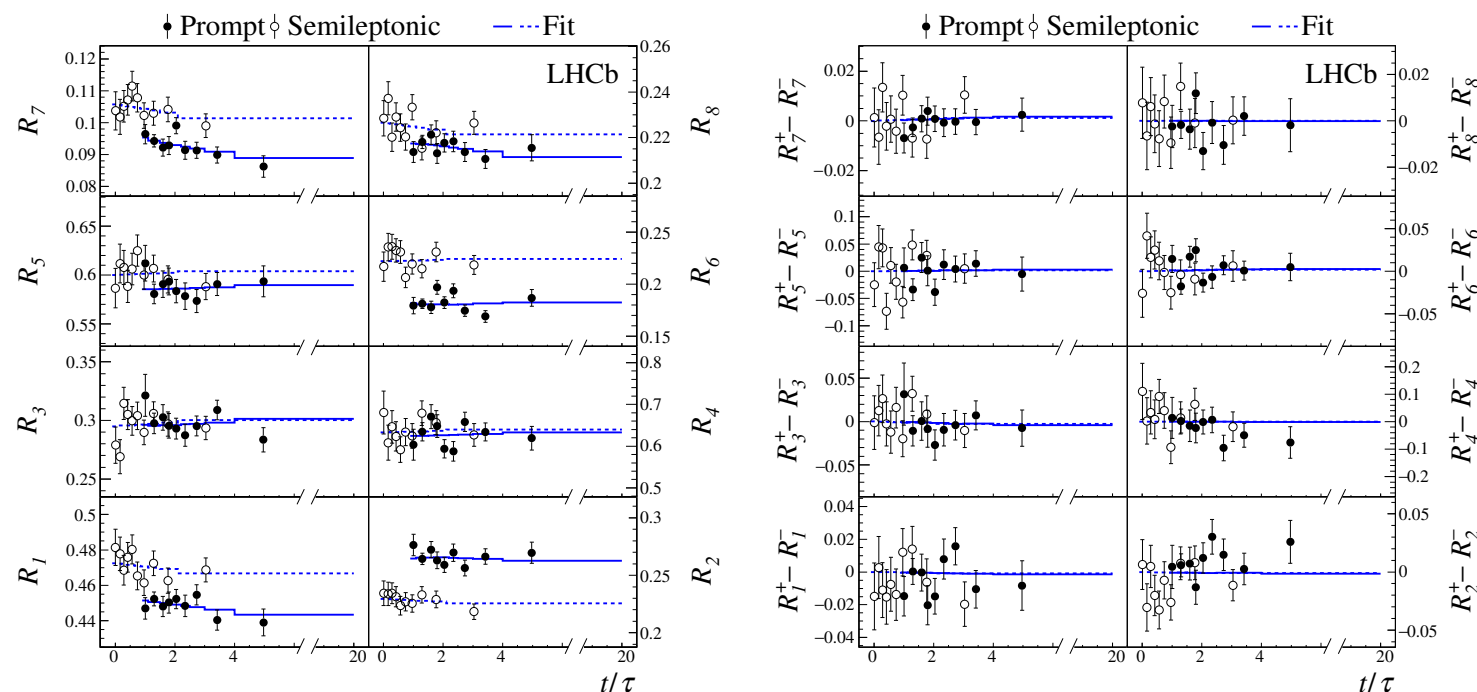
arXiv:1903.03074

- Results consistent with **no CP violation**
- Most precise** determination of x from a single experiment

Parameter	Value	95.5% CL interval
$x [10^{-2}]$	$0.27^{+0.17}_{-0.15}$	$[-0.05, 0.60]$
$y [10^{-2}]$	0.74 ± 0.37	$[0.00, 1.50]$
$ q/p $	$1.05^{+0.22}_{-0.17}$	$[0.55, 2.15]$
ϕ	$-0.09^{+0.11}_{-0.16}$	$[-0.73, 0.29]$

- Combination with current global knowledge gives $x > 0$ at more than 3σ

Parameter	Value [10^{-3}]	Stat. correlations			Syst. correlations		
		y_{CP}	Δx	Δy	y_{CP}	Δx	Δy
x_{CP}	$2.7 \pm 1.6 \pm 0.4$	-0.17	0.04	-0.02	0.15	0.01	-0.02
y_{CP}	$7.4 \pm 3.6 \pm 1.1$		-0.03	0.01		-0.05	-0.03
Δx	$-0.53 \pm 0.70 \pm 0.22$			-0.13			0.14
Δy	$0.6 \pm 1.6 \pm 0.3$						



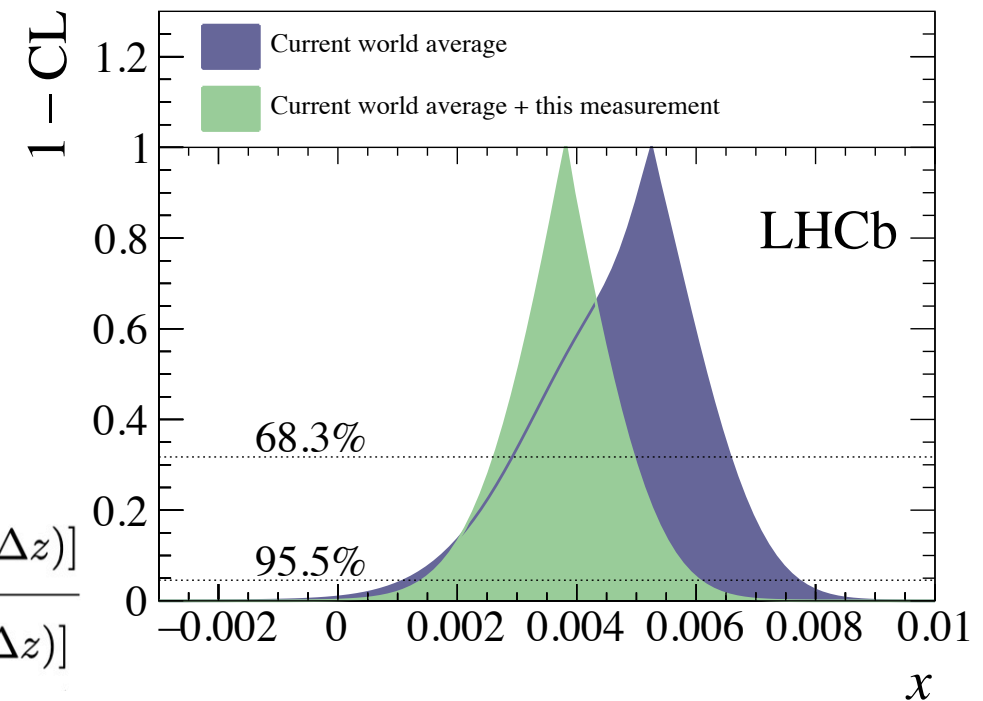
Measurement of x_{CP} and Δx

arXiv:1903.03074

- 1.3 M prompt
- 1.0 M SL
- Dominant systematic on x_{CP} is due to secondary D^0 for prompt and random μ for SL
- Decay-time, m_{\pm}^2 resolutions and efficiency in Dalitz plane dominate systematic of y_{CP}

Updated global combinations

Parameter	Value	Allowed interval		
		68.3% CL	95.5% CL	99.7% CL
x [10^{-2}]	0.38 ± 0.12	[0.26 , 0.50]	[0.14, 0.61]	[0.02, 0.71]
y [10^{-2}]	$0.655^{+0.062}_{-0.067}$	[0.588, 0.717]	[0.52, 0.78]	[0.44, 0.84]
$ q/p $	$0.967^{+0.050}_{-0.045}$	[0.922, 1.017]	[0.88, 1.07]	[0.84, 1.13]
ϕ	$-0.070^{+0.079}_{-0.081}$	[-0.151, 0.009]	[-0.24, 0.09]	[-0.33, 0.19]



$$R_{bj}^{\pm} \approx \frac{r_b + \frac{1}{4} r_b \langle t^2 \rangle_j \operatorname{Re}(z_{CP}^2 - \Delta z^2) + \frac{1}{4} \langle t^2 \rangle_j |z_{CP} \pm \Delta z|^2 + \sqrt{r_b} \langle t \rangle_j \operatorname{Re}[X_b^*(z_{CP} \pm \Delta z)]}{1 + \frac{1}{4} \langle t^2 \rangle_j \operatorname{Re}(z_{CP}^2 - \Delta z^2) + r_b \frac{1}{4} \langle t^2 \rangle_j |z_{CP} \pm \Delta z|^2 + \sqrt{r_b} \langle t \rangle_j \operatorname{Re}[X_b(z_{CP} \pm \Delta z)]}$$

A_{CP} in $D_S^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+$, $D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+$, $D^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$

- **Singly-Cabibbo-suppressed** decays
- $A_{CP} \sim 10^{-4} - 10^{-3}$
- Sensitive to **QCD** penguin and from chromomagnetic dipole operators (PRD 75 (2007) 036008)
- Already measured by LHCb with **Run 1** (JHEP 06 (2013) 112, JHEP 10 (2014) 025)

Channel	A_{CP} (%)	Dataset
$D_S^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+$	$+0.38 \pm 0.46$ (stat) ± 0.17 (syst)	2011-2012 (3.2/fb)
$D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+$	$+0.03 \pm 0.17$ (stat) ± 0.14 (syst)	
$D^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$	-0.04 ± 0.14 (stat) ± 0.14 (syst)	2011 (1.1/fb)

A_{CP} in $D_s^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+$, $D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+$, $D^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$

- To cancel **production** and **detection** asymmetries, **control samples** are used: $D_s^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+$, $D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+$, $D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$
- CP asymmetries are obtained from the raw asymmetries differences:

$$A_{CP}(D_s^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+) = [A(D_s^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+) - A_D(K^0)] - A(D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+)$$

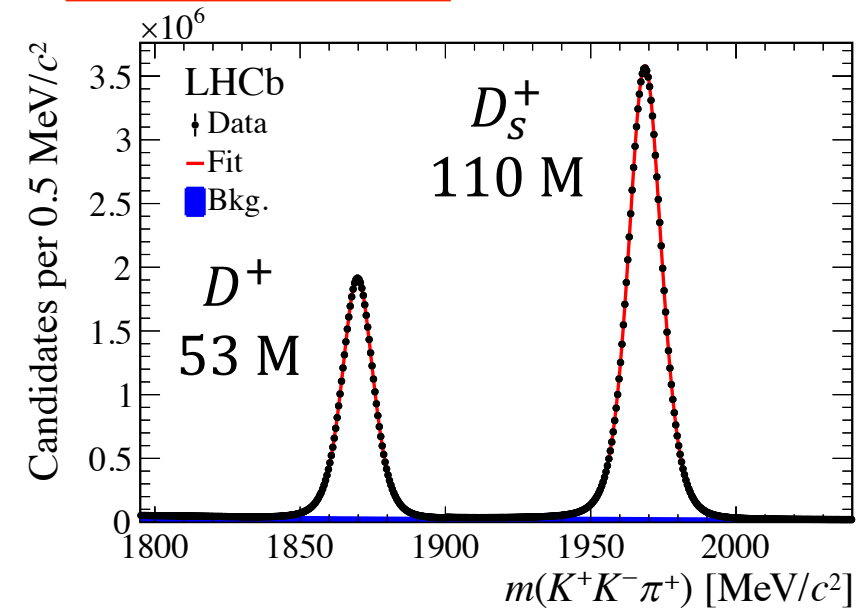
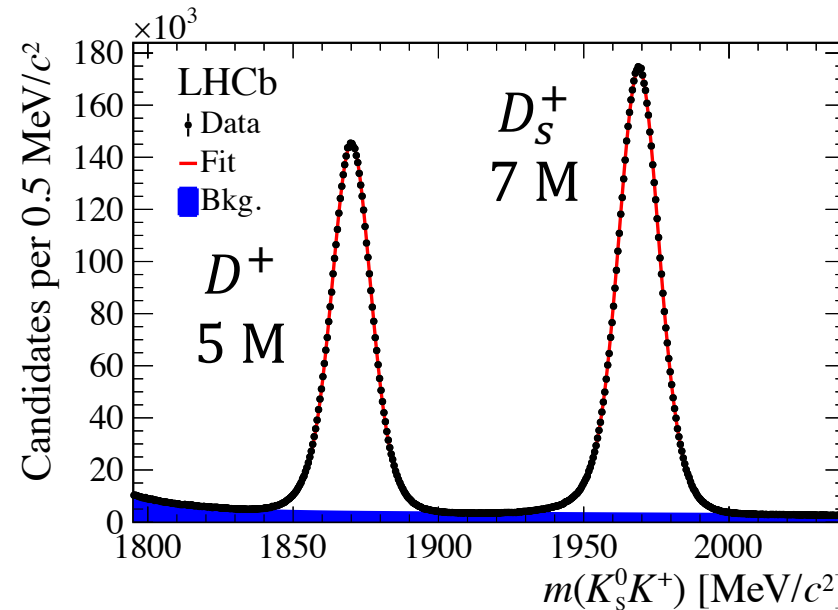
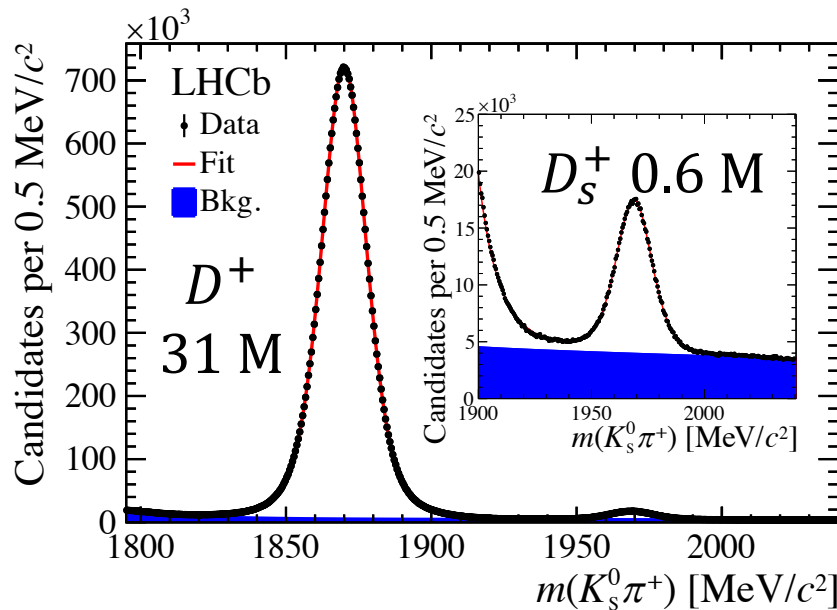
$$A_{CP}(D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+) = [A(D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+) - A_D(\bar{K}^0)] - [A(D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+) - A_D(\bar{K}^0)] \\ - [A(D_s^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+) - A_D(\bar{K}^0)] + A(D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+)$$

$$A_{CP}(D^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+) = A(D^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+) - [A(D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+) - A_D(\bar{K}^0)]$$

- Kinematics of $D_{(s)}^+$, π^+ and K^+ are weighted
- $A_D(K^0)$ is estimated by using simulation (JHEP 1407 (2014) 041)

A_{CP} in $D_s^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+$, $D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+$, $D^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$

arXiv:1903.01150



$$\mathcal{A}_{CP}(D_s^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+) = (1.3 \pm 1.9 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.5 \text{ (syst)}) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{CP}(D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+) = (-0.09 \pm 0.65 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.48 \text{ (syst)}) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{CP}(D^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+) = (0.05 \pm 0.42 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.29 \text{ (syst)}) \times 10^{-3}$$

Run 2 - 3.8 fb^{-1}

No CP violation

$$A_{CP} \text{ in } D_S^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+, D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+, D^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$$

Combination with Run 1

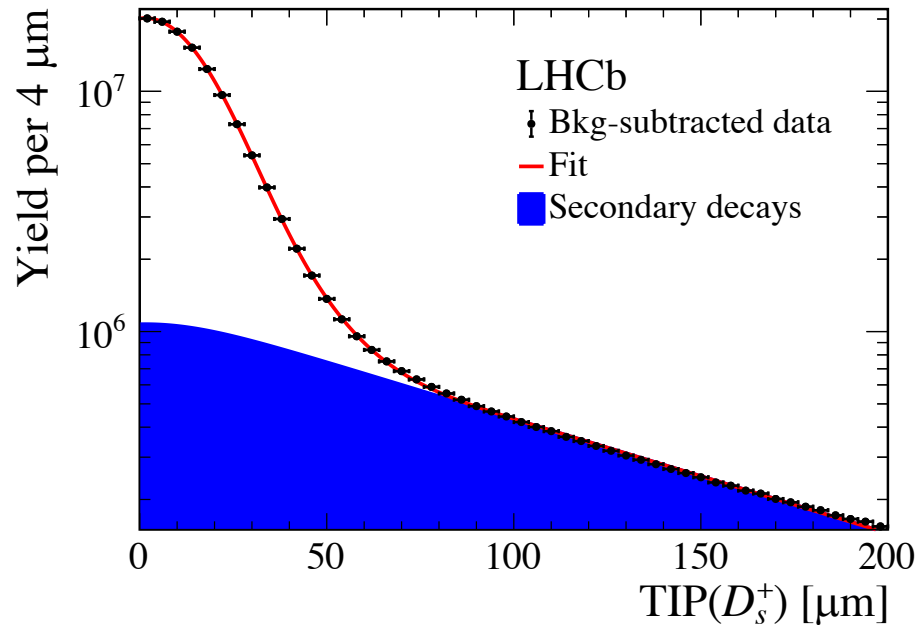
$$\mathcal{A}_{CP}(D_S^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+) = (1.6 \pm 1.7 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.5 \text{ (syst)}) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{CP}(D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+) = (-0.04 \pm 0.61 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.45 \text{ (syst)}) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{CP}(D^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+) = (0.03 \pm 0.40 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.29 \text{ (syst)}) \times 10^{-3}$$

A_{CP} in $D_S^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+$, $D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+$, $D^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$

Systematic uncertainties
fit model and secondary decays are dominant



Source	$\mathcal{A}_{CP}(D_S^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+)$	$\mathcal{A}_{CP}(D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+)$	$\mathcal{A}_{CP}(D^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+)$
Fit model	0.39	0.44	0.24
Secondary decays	0.30	0.12	0.03
Kinematic differences	0.09	0.09	0.04
Neutral kaon asymmetry	0.05	0.05	0.04
Charged kaon asymmetry	0.08	0.09	0.15
Total	0.51	0.48	0.29

CP in other charm decays at LHCb



Decay	Data sample	Tag
$D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-$	Run 1 2011	SL PR
$D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^-$	Run 1	PR
$D^0 \rightarrow h^+ h^- \mu^+ \mu^-$	Run 1 + 2015 + 2016	PR
$D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	Run 1	PR
$D^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+$	2011	-
$D^+ \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+$	2010	-
$D_{(s)}^+ \rightarrow \eta' \pi^+$	Run 1	-
$\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$	Run 1	-
$\Lambda_c \rightarrow p h^+ h^-$	Run 1	-